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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 8 by Ocean Telegraph.

Victor Emmanuel's Triumphal Entry Into Venice.

Prussia Regards the Appointment of Baron Von Beust as a Menace.

Significant Warning of Further Annexations.

French Transports Ready to Sail for Mexico.

The Case of the Rebel Steamers Seized at Liverpool.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel's Entry into Venice—Magnificent Popular Reception.

Venice, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The King of Italy entered this city at 11 A. M. The Patriarch of Venice received him at the Church of St. Mark, where a *Te Deum* was sung. His reception in the city was magnificent. There was great joy, and the crowd was so immense that the troops were unable to defile before the King.

The National Guard is mobilized.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Appointment of Baron Von Beust Regarded by Prussia as a Menace.

Berlin, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Prussia sees in the appointment of Baron Von Beust to the Prime Ministership of Austria an attempt on the part of that country to interfere with settled questions, which would impel Prussia to complete more quickly and surely the national work of Germany.

MEXICO.

Transports to Bring Back the French Troops Ready to Sail from France.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The ships to bring back the French troops from Mexico are ready. Maximilian, the *Moniteur* says, will remain in Mexico.

TURKEY.

Adjustment of the Troubles with the United States.

Constantinople, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The trouble between Turkey and the United States Consul at Cypress is settled.

ENGLAND.

The Case of the Rebel Steamers—The Matter to be Privately Adjusted.

London, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The case of the rebel steamers, seized at Liverpool, which was brought before the Admiralty Court, has been allowed, by consent of all parties, to stand over. It is believed that the matter will be privately adjusted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Commercial Failure.

London, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The drafts of Dent & Co., of China, have been refused acceptance. Their engagements are heavy.

The Bank Rate.

London, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Bank rate has been reduced to 4 ℔ cent.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The market for cotton is dull and prices have declined one-eighth. The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14⅞d.

London Money Market.

London, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The money market is quiet. Consols for money, 89⅜.

The following are the current prices for American securities.

United States Five-Twenties, 69.
Erie Railway Shares, 50⅝.
Illinois Central Shares, 77.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

Political Agitation in England—Mr. Bright and the Reform League—A Procession of 300,000—Reform or Revolution—Americanizing England—Mr. C. Buxton, M. P.—A Tory Reform Bill—The Irish Elections—The Mexican Question—The Pope at Jerusalem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.

Political agitation in England is a very different matter from that which exists in the United States. Here it interests comparatively few persons, and those in a very moderate degree. Changes in the Government affect only a few of the highest offices, not a hundred, I believe, in all. The great body of office-holders in every branch of the public service are appointed for life, and, as a rule, no man's political or religious opinions are called in question. Consequently the office-holders have the least interest in politics; and as they have no votes, and may be under a Whig administration to-day, and a Tory one to-morrow, it is considered as rather an indelicacy to express any opinion on the subject. Then of the five millions who have no votes four-fifths neither know nor care how or by whom the country is governed. They may join in a row at an election, but that depends upon the expenditure of money and the outpouring of beer. They may prefer orange to blue, or their landlord to some interloping Manchester man, but as to Liberal or Conservative principles—much they know.

The political class is therefore a narrow one. There are speculators and agitators; and there are a certain number who can be agitated; but the American reader must not judge of English politics by his own experiences. Eloquence in England is rare, and a man like Mr. Bright will draw crowds anywhere. Holidays are also rare, and people in populous districts turn out upon almost any occasion in large numbers. You may see 50,000 to 70,000 persons at times at the Crystal Palace, when the admission is a shilling. When the Horticultural Gardens are opened free, there will be assembled on a fine day from 100,000 to 200,000 visitors.

There has been another large Reform League demonstration at Nottingham, but as Mr. Bright was not present, it had no special interest. Its most noticeable feature was a large banner carried in the procession, bearing the motto: "Manhood suffrage or a Republic." They demand manhood suffrage now, because Parliament refused them the seven pound qualification. Let the present demand be refused, and they go for a Republic.

REFORM.

I hear that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the Reform League and Mr. Bright. Concessions have been made on both sides and a platform agreed upon, but Mr. Bright separates entirely from Russell and Gladstone, and also from many other advanced reformers. It is also stated that when Mr. Bright has finished his tour in the provinces, including the great banquet of the National and Catholic party at Dublin on the 30th, he will be invited to take part in a grand meeting of the workingmen of London, which will, by a definite calculation of the trade societies, number 300,000 men in the procession. This is to be exclusively a workingmen's meeting, and will be under the regular trades organization, and not under that of the Reform League. Such a procession, marching ten abreast, would reach about fifty miles!

In every agitation for reform or revolution in England, (and either household or manhood suffrage would be revolution,) both parties appeal to the example of America, which has been and is the political teacher of Europe. Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster point to the prosperity, intelligence and incorruptible patriotism of Americans as proofs of the advantages of universal suffrage. "Look across the Atlantic," they say, "there is a country where education is universal, where political corruption is unheard of, where all is peace and prosperity." On the other hand, with the Conservative orators and journalists, America is held up as a terrible example, and if an American would know more of his country than he may have heard at home, he should diligently read the Tory newspapers. In them we are told that in our unhappy country—

> "The really respectable men never take part in public affairs. Their most prominent men are not patriots, but office-seekers. The position of a member of Congress carries with it no respect. With all their faults, our English elections are purity itself when compared with those of the States. In America politics are the curse of the country—the constant turmoil of their various elections keeps the people in a state of excitement that unfits them for the sober duties of life. God forbid that the political life of England should ever in any way resemble that of America."

Another writer informs us that

> "Wild nonsense, lavish vituperation, fanatical extravagance, does not appear inconsistent with a distinction often conferred upon men of low character and social standing, for which even now an ex-pugilist is a candidate."

As if no ex-pugilist had ever had a seat in the English Parliament! Again we are gravely informed that

> "Twenty years ago, when the United States was at the zenith of its glory, universal suffrage did not exist in any one State of the Union: A property qualification was universal, and it was in the Southern States up to the opening of the war. Universal suffrage is quite a new invention, even in America, and was never sanctioned by the great men of the Republic—Washington, Jefferson, Maslim, Cathouse, Webster or Clay. It is the offspring of the Puritanical mongrels who landed at Plymouth Rock, and who have been inventing all sorts of devilish-isms ever since they landed. Woman's rights-ism, spiritual-ism, mesmer-ism, free love-ism, abolition-ism, universal-ism, devil-ism and universal suffrage-ism; they have been the curse and downfall of that great country. May God grant they may never gain a foothold in this. The same reasons have made me an earnest churchman, and I can truly say that when I follow in the Liturgy of the Church, 'From all heresy, sedition, privy conspiracy, &c., good Lord, deliver us,' I invariably get the names of Thaddeus Stevens and Sumner as representatives of America, and Bright, Beales & Co. as representing England, mixed up in my mind as the fomenters of all these evils."

I was rather puzzled with the names of those great men of the Republic, "Maslim" and "Cathouse," but the proof-reader of an English journal cannot be expected to remember all the distinguished names in history, and to get four right out of six is doing pretty well. Even the *Quarterly*, in its scornful denunciation of "that noisy and arrogant association," the Reform League, asks: "Are we to change this monarchy for a miserable copy of Democratic America," when according to so advanced a reformer as Louis Blanc, the highest achievement is "the government of a part of the people by a part of the people more numerous."

DANGERS AHEAD.

The most important political fact of the past week in England is a speech of Mr. C. Buxton, M. P., who told his hearers that there was great danger that the Liberal Party would become involved in hopeless and impracticable schemes, so as to extinguish for years to come not only all hope of reform, but the whole programme of liberal policy. To give the suffrage to the 84 per cent. who do not possess it would be a change so mighty that no man could tell the result. His point blank contradiction of Mr. Bright's recent speeches, considering that they have so long worked together in the same radical wing of the lately dominant party, is very remarkable. He said:

> "And on what ground are we urged to transfer power from the existing voters to less educated constituencies? Why, expressly upon the ground that they are unprofitable servants, under whose sway England has been one of the worst-governed countries in the world. Gentlemen, is that so? I wonder how any mortal can believe it who has ever read history or studied the state of foreign nations. Depend upon it, notwithstanding all the abuses, the grievances, the evils that still exist, there is no land overflowing with greater blessings than our own; there is no people richer than our people in all the means of happiness; and this well-being is in the main due to the fact that our institutions, with all their drawbacks, are among the best and the wisest that the world has ever seen. Has not every man in this country perfect freedom to speak, to think, and to do what he will? Are not the laws equal? Is not the administration of justice pure? Is there not a mighty stir of mind among us? Are not agriculture, trade, art, science, literature, brimful of vigorous life? * * * No folly could be more transcendent than that of suddenly changing the very basis of those institutions, which have wrought such great results for ourselves and for mankind."

If Mr. Bright is assailed in this way by one of his colleagues, who sits by his side below the gangway, you can judge how it will be with the more moderate Whigs, who are, many of them more aristocratic, more exclusive, and more conservative than the Tories themselves.

In point of fact, the so-called Conservative or Tory Party is the very one most likely to originate and carry out the real reforms demanded for England. They have entered upon the work with the greatest activity in every department—in education, the condition of the poor, sanitary reform, army and navy The war department has taken up the case of Mr. Snyder, and done him the justice denied or delayed under the recent administration. Unhappily, in this case, as in so many others, the relief came too late. Poor Snyder died on Thursday, and his heirs alone will profit by the success of his invention.

NEW REFORM BILL.

As to the Reform Bill I have little doubt that the plan of one will be submitted to the Cabinet, which is about to meet in London, by Mr. Disraeli, and that it will be not only a better one than Mr. Gladstone's, but one which a majority of the Liberals will accept, for this, if no other reason—it will prevent a dissolution and postpone universal suffrage, which they look upon as the equivalent of universal smash.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTIONS.

As I thought, Mr. White, the Protestant son of a peer, was elected in Tipperary over his Catholic and Conservative opponent, and the Conservative Press is abusing the priests, while Mr. Waldron will attempt to unseat his opponent on the ground of undue influence—though what undue influence may be in Ireland has never been determined. Mr. Hennessy, who has the clerical influence with him, will probably be elected for Wexford. I hope so, for he is an active-minded man, who has a policy. He will bring up in Parliament the question of the treatment of the Irish political prisoners, who are suffering greater barbarities than have been inflicted upon political prisoners in Western Europe. The Fenians are herded with murderers and worse—the vilest criminals in English penal servitude. It is something new in England—this severity; and it is strange that it should be introduced by men who have denounced the far lesser cruelties of Naples and Venice.

The success of Mr. Hennessy is chiefly endangered by a very extraordinary candidate, who proposes to run on the same side. This is Mr. Kavenagh, of Borris, a descendant of a race of Irish Kings—of all races the most prolific—born without hands or feet, yet an accomplished player on several musical instruments, a daring rider to hounds, a capital shot, and a dexterous coachman, much respected as a landlord and country gentleman, and very popular. Mr. Kanenagh's father, born Catholic, became Protestant, and married a lady who was very earnest in her efforts to convert Catholics, and got into a controversy with the late Bishop Doyle, which was supposed to have had some connection with the truncated condition of her offspring.

THE CONTINENT.

While waiting for the opening of the next session of Parliament, we happy islanders have the comfort of discussing the affairs of our neighbors, and considering what effect they may have upon our own. Prussia joins with the Catholic Powers in assuring the independence of the Pope, and the separate nationality of the Papal States. That is the very latest news. The French troops will come away from Rome in a body, but they will return if the treaty is broken. We have no end of similar declarations. The Roman Committee, it is true, makes different declarations—declares that the annexation of Rome must follow that of Venetia, but we are not told how this is to be accomplished. Garibaldi also is sanguine and determined; but he, as one of his admirers tells us, has the heart of a lion, and the head of a buffalo, an animal so stupid that an ass may be considered a *savant* in comparison; which reminds me that the illustrious Garibaldi has written a letter to Mr. John Jay, which may not have been telegraphed, in which he says:

> "The sympathy which comes to me from free men, citizens of a great nation like yourselves, gives me courage for my task, in the cause of liberty and progress. I regard to-day the American people as the sole arbiter of questions of humanity amid the universal thraldom of the soul and the intellect. Please express these my sentiments to your countrymen, and believe me, yours for life, G. Garibaldi."

This letter evidently comes from the heart—the lion heart of Garibaldi, and not from the buffalo head, which is capable, however, as we have seen, of dictating some very stupid letters.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT BRUSSELS.

The English volunteers have returned from Belgium, after the most wonderful of entertainments, given by the King to his fifteen hundred guests—the grandest and most magnificent feast of modern times, and which has not probably been surpassed since the famous one given by Belshazzar, and painted by Martin. In that feast was a handwriting on the wall. The handwriting here is the silence of the *Moniteur*. While the Belgian and English papers are filled with accounts of this great fraternization of the military forces of England and Belgium, not one word appears in the organ of the French Government. When a King gives a great feast to the representatives of England, and makes an eloquent speech, the *Moniteur* is silent, and this silence is more eloquent than a hundred leading articles. England, some of our leading journals do not hesitate to say, is pledged to fight for the independence of Belgium. France is silent, because France sees that this independence may be impossible. The annexation of Belgium to France is as certain as any political event can be; and when the necessity arises, and the hour arrives, England will look on as quietly as she has upon the spoliation of Denmark and the annexation of Hanover.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

It is thought that the sad calamity which has befallen the Princess Charlotte will induce Maximilian to reconsider his determination to remain in Mexico. But, if he is as obstinate as a Hapsburg, the Emperor Napoleon is not the less determined. A fleet of men-of-war and transports is under orders to proceed at once to Vera Cruz and bring away the French army, not in detachments, but in a body, because the Emperor thinks that when a thing must be done the best way is, to have it done at once, as *Macbeth* says about having his tooth pulled. Some of the French papers are comforting themselves with wonderful stories about the Knights of the Golden Circle, who are about to rally round the falling Empire, but nobody here would be surprised to see the arrival of Maximilian announced by the next steamer.

But the Monroe doctrine is about to be threatened by a cleverer man than any Hapsburg. Capt. Bedford Pym is enlisting the English Government in a plan for opening a route to the Pacific across Nicaragua. Capt. Maury is on his Committee. With the guarantee of the Government capital will not be wanting; and the more the Suez route is endangered the more England wants a straight and easy road to the Pacific. The Suez Canal is nearly ready for traffic. The Egyptians, influenced by France, are nearly ready for the adoption of a Constitutional Government. The English are doing all in their power to prevent it. But in the game of diplomacy the French carry too many guns for the English. In this looming question of the East, also, France has a part to play against England and Russia. England is the ally of France, no doubt, only they are destined to quarrel everywhere. When and where have they acted together? They are at swords' points in the China seas at this hour. They are fighting over Egypt. They are trying to checkmate each other in Constantinople. They are threatening and sullen over Belgium.

NAPOLEON'S NEW POLICY.

The last project attributed to the Emperor, and which is supposed to engage M. Moustier, the new Minister, is this. I really beg pardon of your Paris correspondent. He has my free leave to write every item of English news he can gather. I beg his pardon—but we either learn of or invent French policy over here. The project, in short, is to bring about a union of the Christians in Turkey and Greece with Rome; to offer to the Pope in exchange for Rome, Jerusalem; to make Jerusalem the centre of the New Dispensation, as it was of the old. In this case, Italy can have Rome as well as Venice, and complete her unity. There is something in this idea that appeals to the imagination, but there may be some slight difficulties in the way of its accomplishment.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern*, since there are no more Atlantic cables to be laid, is to be employed the coming season in bringing Americans to the International Exposition. She can be fitted up to bring 3,000 passengers each trip in as much comfort as is possible to enjoy upon the rolling deep, where if you are not sea-sick yourself, you must sympathize with your sea-sick neighbors. The first point to secure is to engage for steward an American who knows how to keep a hotel. If all such Americans are engaged, they may find a Frenchman, Swiss or Belgian—but I should say not an Englishman, unless he has lived abroad long enough to forget where he came from. The English are admirable for many things; it would not be easy for me to tell how much I admire their great and excellent qualities, but keeping a hotel is not one of them. It is far too high a combination, and requires a genius for order, in which they are wholly wanting. All large establishments in this country, from army and navy to a hospital or workhouse, are liable to fall into confusion, and come to grief. There is not a theatre in London where the entrances of crowds are properly managed. Railways, where life and property are at stake, run into the most extraordinary and dangerous irregularities. In London we have 32 conflicting local governments, incompetent in themselves, and hindering each other. London is the expression of the national incompetency and genous for disorder, and dirt, and discomfort. The individual Englishman is neatness itself; he washes in a big tub, and scrubs himself rosy. He shaves beneath the skin. He parts and brushes his hair like a Miss Nancy. From crown to sole he shines with friction. His house is like himself; all that appertains to his personality is spick and span. Nothing can be nicer. But this same orderly man is a moral hedgehog, incapable of acting in concert with others, or coming into harmonic and orderly relations. Organization, administration, and all that belongs to the higher functions of society and government, he may come to in time—in "the good time coming." At present the middle-class Briton is an unattached and unattachable, simplistic and unharmonic Philistine.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Standard Theatre, a large East End house, was burnt down this week, throwing two hundred persons out of employment. It is a curious fact that ten theatres are burned in London to one in Paris; in fact, I have no recollection of the burning of a Paris theatre. Then, whatever the attraction, you can go to a Paris theatre without the slightest pressure of a crowd, which is also a comfortable difference.

Col. Stodare, who has stood for two years at the head of English conjurors, has died suddenly. The wizzard of the North, in spite of his skill in pulling bank notes out of an empty hat, has become a bankrupt. A new musical and spectacular drama of "Faust" at Drury Lane, is an immense success. Mrs. John Wood is announced at the Princess, and I predict that she will be an immense success also. Whatever the reception of Americans may be in other spheres in England, on the stage they are triumphant, and whatever feeling there may be toward Americans, they are not supposed to be wanting in cleverness. The English are a little afraid of them, but they certainly admire them, as does your faithful correspondent. MONADNOCK.

GERMANY.

Student Life in its Modern Phases—The Practice of Dueling.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Munich, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866.

The vicinity of Prague has lately been the witness of one of those duels that so often disgrace the German universities. Fortunately, however, both parties escaped with only a healthy scratch in the flesh, which sufficed to discharge a little of their superfluous blood. These duels seldom end in the death or serious mutilation of either combatant, but are none the less indefensible for that. It is strange with what tenacity an enlightened nation clings to this mediæval custom, and how frequent its exercise still is. A student in the University of Vienna told me that there was seldom a year in which there were not three or four in that institution. Of course they are "imperatively forbidden" in the statute book, but the Police always have an understanding with the boys, "keep dark," and, when questioned, "know nothing about it." The foils and the gauntlets are to the German student what his horses and his hounds are to the Oxonain.

It is not necessary here to rehearse the world-old denunciations of dueling; the chief arguments in its favor here—and they are not devoid of force—are that it compels every student to acquire skill in the manly and graceful exercise of fencing, and that, by cultivating a sort of chivalry which despises it, prevents the occurrence of those promiscuous "mills"—"woodens," the Germans call them—which sometimes disgrace Yale and our western colleges.

These duels take place after the following sort: When one student believes himself to have been insulted by another he sends him a challenge through the hands of a friend, and, such is the sensitiveness of the German sense of honor he dare not decline it. They quarrel much less freely over matters of love than Americans, though they are not a whit less fond of gazing upon a comely virgin. The challenger has a right to demand satisfaction with any weapon he chooses, as a pistol or a crooked sabre; but it is exceedingly rarely that they use anything else than a long, narrow, straight sword, (*schlager*.) Every student is bound to give satisfaction not only to those of his own university but from others also, to army officers and those recognized as citizens, (*philisters*.) The challenger has the right to appoint the umpire, while the challengee appoints the surgeon who shall attend, as well as the time and place. Both the seconds, the umpire and the surgeon must be on good terms with each other; either principal may, if he chooses, exclude all but these four persons from the spectacle, though there are usually twenty-five or thirty of the sworn friends present.

The affair usually takes place in a close, retired room in the city, though sometimes in a deep thicket in the neighborhood; if the challenger is fifteen minutes behind time in the city, or thirty in the country, he loses his claim for satisfaction. The usual challenge is for twenty-four rounds, which must be of a certain number of minutes, provided the parties do not earlier become *hors du combat*.

Let us look in now upon the room where they are assembled. Grouped about the room in all sorts of postures are the spectators, upon whose fine, manly faces the pale light casts an uncertain glow; not one of them, except perhaps the managers and a very few others, will be without his long crooked pipe or his cigar, which, so *sang froid* do they regard the proceedings, they do not forget to whiff throughout, while in the centre stand the combatants, stripped for the fray. Glorious blades these German students are—there go a pair of them now before my window—rosy and of a magnificent anatomy, not like our cadaverous martyrs in America, who look as if they were afflicted with the pipe-stem, poor and thin legs and arms were swelled up like knitting-needles. The principals take off coat and vest and generally the cap, put on a thick leather apron which covers the body as high as half way up the waist and down to the knees, which is closely tied around them with strings, a thick, wide stock around the neck, and gauntlets, the right one of which covers the arm to the shoulder. The seconds are equipped and armed in the same manner, and take their position close behind their principals. When all is ready, the challenger's second calls out, "Cover the scratch" (*auf die mensur*.) The other one then commands, "Lay out" (*legt euch aus*,) and lastly, the first one says, "Let fly" (*los*,) which is the signal for them to begin to play. I cannot give all the technical requirements of the play; practiced fencers alone would understand them. They are very rigid, however, as, for instance, if either party gets forward of his mark four times, the umpire administers to him a rebuke, and the fifth time he is ruled out (*abgeführt*.) As soon as the challenger has "fleshed" his sword, he has received "satisfaction," and the wound in his honor at once heals over.

So far are they from regarding these operations with loathing that they often have them painted and chromo-lithographed, each figure including the spectators, with a number attached, to which, below, they append their own signatures. These pictures are then distributed among their friends and admirers, as interesting and honorable certificates that they have "seen service."

It is needless to say that numerous attempts have been made to abolish this disgraceful custom, but hitherto in vain. As early as 1791, 300 students of Jena united in a solemn protest against it, and in a compact to unite their endeavors to do away with it, but it has too strong a hold on the affections, or, rather, builds itself up on a false sense of honor, which almost any student will acknowledge, but yet has not the courage to renounce in practice.

One source of the quarrels required to be solved by this process are the secret societies with which German no less than American institutions abound. To an American student who has ground in this mill I need not explain the endless gangling, "rushing," "smouging," "stuffing" and lying by which most of these institutions are kept alive, and seek to make themselves better than their rivals, and the German secret societies are greatly like our own in their effects, though they differ considerably from them in their machinery. In the first place, the great Napoleonic wars and the tumultuous days of 1848 added to the German's natural patriotic impulses, gave them much more a political character than they have in America, and, in so far, made them more dangerous. Again, a theological element, particularly in Switzerland and in South Germany, has found its way into some of them and made them Jesuitical. In America the student is content to make his society simply boys' play; in Germany, however, they sought at first, (though now it is somewhat different,) to ape their elders.

For instance many of them formerly adopted the German colors (black, red, golden) as theirs, and garnished themselves with such names as "Germania," "Teutonia," "Franconia," &c. But to-day the Germans of a former generation are lamenting over the "degeneration" of their sons, in that they have turned aside from the pursuit of nobler and patriotic aims and employ themselves with puerile trifles, with caps and ribbons, &c. Halle, perhaps, had the most senseless and pestiferous collection of fraternities, a few years ago, of all the German universities, and there also, strangely enough, has arisen within twenty years the "Wingolf," a theological secret society, which opposes dueling, and seeks to restore Germany to better morals and a religious life. In Erlangen, not many years ago, a theological fraternity called the "Uttenru his" split in two on the question whether a man should say grace audibly or in a whisper. The secessionists called themselves the "Wingolf," and held that he ought to pray aloud.

The secret societies of Germany, unlike the American, do not wear badges, but distinguish themselves by their caps and by medals. The caps are very small, scarcely covering the crown of the head, flat and low—in fact, mere apologies for caps, and are made of cloth of the various colors adopted by the Society. In the vest pocket is worn a medal, of various devices, and attached to it a guard, consisting of a wide and parti-colored ribbon. Whether they have grips and pass-words I am not informed. They have conventions at stated periods, to which the various chapters send representatives, and carry on at all times an industrious correspondence on such subjects as the cut and color of their caps, the number of duels proper for a chapter to allow per semester, the best metal for foils, the best style of gauntlets, &c., &c.

These, also, no less than duels, are stringently forbidden by the University statutes; and every man on matriculation is required to promise that he will not enter one, or "that he will abide the proper penalties therefor." The faculties know it is useless to expect men to keep themselves out, and so allow them this loop-hole.

What subjects occupy the attention of these secret conventicles for the most part:

> "O shilly pol poodle tolly bool weggy O!
> If that is a lie, then I wasn't there."

Any one who has read Goethe's "Faust" where he describes the doings in Auerbach's cellar in Leipsic, and how Froech, Braudee, Siebel and others amuse themselves with pouring wine on each other's heads and tweaking one another's noses by mistake, need not be told what they do.

The temporal needs of the German students are few and easily supplied. Two hundred florins ($80) will carry him through the ten months of his attendance. He rents a cheap room in a cheap locality in the city, for which $2 50 per month is a large price to pay. In the morning he seeks out a "conditorei" or an eating-house, and takes a cup of black coffee and a twist, (5½ cents,) or a "schoppen" of beer (2 cents.) At noon he orders soup, then "rindfleisch" (fresh beef boiled as dry as dust) and sour krout, or some other vegetable that will serve as a basis for vinegar, (9½ cents,) and concludes the day with a cold joint and a salad or a "schoppen" of beer and a piece of black bread, (2½ cents.) An additional hundred florins will insure him his matutinal coffee, and add a third course to his dinner, besides substituting, now and then, an English roast or the thigh of an occasional goose for his dry meat. It will also improve the quality of his cigars, for the German student will smoke his long pipe or a cigar, and carry a cane topped with a right angle of ivory, whether he has two hundred florins or five hundred. The shawl which the poorer student carries over his right shoulder three months in the year, and wears in regular style six months, as also the umbrella, which he must carry as soon as there is a greater space of clouds than of clear sky, are brought from home, and cost little. If he should require a new suit, it would cost but $11 50.

Of course, this is true only of the poorer class, for there are German "bloods" as well as English and American. SEGREX.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the New Captain-General—The Santiago de Cuba Bank Difficulty—Mrs. Almy—The Harriet Lane and Pelican—Commercial Intelligence—The Italian Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1866.

The Bank of Santiago de Cuba, which labored lately under great difficulties, and was presumed to be in a very critical condition on account of the failure of several large houses in Cuba, by which the bank was a heavy loser, is now in a fair way of arranging its difficulties. The stockholders held a meeting on the 25th ult., when they resolved to reduce the number of original shares one-half, and to issue new stock to the amount of $1,700,000, the original stockholders having the privilege of taking them at their par value. This action has allayed the fears of the merchants and planters, who are largely interested in the future welfare of the bank.

The owners of hotels have received a notification from the Government admonishing them to give daily a list of the different arrivals at their houses, which they had neglected to do of late.

Mrs. Almy, well known in the United States as proprietress of the Almy Hotel, the great resort of Americans visiting the Island, has given up the hotel and taken a place in the village Marianao, the most celebrated Summer resort of the *élite* of Havana. The absence of Mrs. Almy from her former sphere of usefulness is deeply regretted by her friends in the United States.

THE HARRIET LANE

is expected to leave for the United States in about two weeks. After being captured at Galveston she was sold to Mr. House, of Houston, who loaded her with cotton and she succeeded in reaching this port, where she has remained ever since. Mr. House transferred the vessel to a Mr. Hurly, at present a clerk in his employ, who, in turn, executed an unconditional and irrevocable power of attorney to Capt. Scott, who claims the vessel, he having executed a bond for $100,000. Mr. House, who has been pardoned by the President, turns over all claims he may have on the *Harriet Lane* to the United States, and we are now expecting the United States naval officers, who are to take charge of her. Unless Capt. Scott institutes suit on behalf of himself and the parties for whom he is acting, among whom Gen. J. B. Magruder presents a little claim of over $6,000, there will be no further delay in the matter. The amount realized from the sales of cotton brought by the *Harriet Lane*, together with the sum of $25,000 received from the English insurance companies, being the amount paid for damages to the ship by fire while lying in the harbor, was invested jointly by the Confederate agents and Mr. House in the purchase of the

STEAMER PELICAN,

which will be placed in the hands of Messrs. Morales & Co., of this place, and by them consigned to a New-York firm, who will sell the steamer, the proceeds to be divided by the United States and Mr. House. Those are the remnants of the late Confederacy in this part of the world, only a half a dozen of ex-Confederates remaining in this city engaged in commercial or mechanical pursuits.

IMPORTS.

A document presented for the first time, showing the amount of imports into this island during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, has just come to in my possession. While the figures have been withheld until now I am unable to tell, but I presume it is one of the so-called *cosas de España*. The total amount of goods imported during these three years amounts to $128,547,002 89, from the following countries:

Spain	$35,163,224 51
Mexico, Central and South America	9,747,013 11
United States	37,171,300 72
England	22,913,493 04
France	10,638,977 45
Germany	4,924,462 16
Belgium	3,534,152 54
Denmark	3,019,025 85
Holland	685,638 47
Sweden and Norway	293,481 35
Italy	284,771 23
China	84,404 82
Austria	19,029 40
Portugal	9,094 75
Total	$128,547,002 19

By this statement it will be seen that the United States sell more of their merchandise in Cuba than Spain itself, which accounts in some measure for the jealous feelings existing among a portion of our merchants against the traffic with the United States, although they are compelled to buy there, as they can get their goods so much cheaper.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

Among the passengers by the *Manhattan* was the Chamberlain of Maximilian, Count Ressegnier. He had an interview with some of the officials soon after his arrival. I wonder whether he is looking up lodgings for his Imperial Majesty on his arrival in Havana.

AMUSEMENTS.

The fifth performance of the Italian Opera troupe takes place to-night. They are playing to crowded houses, although their performances are nothing extra. With the exception of Boschetti and Cairoli, prima donnas; Orlandi, the baritone, and Weinlich, the basso, the company consists of very inferior material, being principally old and worn-out singers, who once had a voice, but now have only a substitute for that very necessary article to an opera singer.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

While I am writing this, the booming of cannon and the hoisting of flags on the *Morro Castle* announce the arrival of Monzano, the new Captain-General. He is still on board the frigate *Gerona*, and will not disembark in time so as to give further information by this steamer. A banquet given by Lersunde, the retiring Captain-General, to his successor, will take place at the palace this evening, although there is no official announcement of the matter. Gen. Manzano brings a numerous staff, and a large number of office-seekers are expected by the next Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz. It is exactly the same here as in Washington, and good lobbyists command a premium.

MARKETS.

The sugar market continues calm. A large lot was put in the market and withdrawn, as the offers did not come up to the expectation of the holders. There is a much larger stock on hand than there has been for years past, and sellers must come down with their prices unless they are foolish enough to mix the old with the new crop. No. 12 cannot be quoted at more than 7¼ reals.

In exchange there has been little variation from last week's quotations, a reasonable demand having existed during the latter part of the week. Sixty-days currency on New-York is very firm at 20 to 21 per cent discount, with few transactions. Sterling firm at 30 per cent. premium; francs 7¼ premium. QUASIMODO.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Administration of Justice Among the Freedmen.

Columbia, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 3, 1866.

The experiment of administering justice to the freedmen, under the new *regime*, appears thus far to indicate clearly that the negro may expect fair and even-handed justice in the civil courts. A few facts will illustrate our meaning. Recently in Pickens District, Sally Calhoun, a white woman of low birth, and a negro who was the father of her child, were arraigned for the crime of infanticide. The trial was carefully conducted; and resulted in the conviction of the white woman and the acquittal of the negro. And here, although there seemed to be upon the minds of all who heard the trial, the idea that the negro was accessary to the infanticide, yet he was acquitted because the case was not made out clearly against him. In Newberry District, also, last week, Wesley Whitman, a white man, was convicted of the murder of a negro upon the testimony of negroes. Again, in Anderson District recently, John Smart was tried in the Court of Sessions for entering and robbing the house of a negro. He was convicted, and is now under sentence for the crime; and his conviction rested mainly upon the evidence of the negro whose house he robbed. And in general, we are advised that judge, juries and lawyers unite in the opinion that the negro is in a fair way to receive justice with the nicest sense of right; and if any difference is to appear in trials of this kind it will be a concession in the way of leniency in favor of the negro, on account of his disadvantages in the way of ignorance and social inferiority.

The social *status* of the negro is higher the higher up the country we go—the further we ascend from the seaboard the higher type of negro do we find. On the coast they are very abundant, very ignorant and low; while in the upper country, especially in the mountain districts, they rise in intelligence and in social condition, and approach more nearly to the whites with whom they are thrown into contact. In the mountain districts, where a small farmer has only one or two families of negroes in his charge—in all eight or ten persons—he has a far greater personal influence over them, converses with them, and keeps them almost as well informed as himself; while below, on the coast, where a man formerly owned often several hundred, sometimes a thousand, his personal influence was lost on all except a few house and body servants. Thus left uninformed the coast negro—known above as the *low country nigger*—is in person smaller, in intelligence lower, in morals inferior, and in usefulness far less available than the up country negro, though originally of the same race. To be able to read and write is not—for twenty years has not been—remarkable in the up country. In this section, for at least a score of years, negro churches have been attended and conducted by educated negroes. This class of educated negroes became the schoolmasters, and in this city three or four of them established schools, and had some success at teaching. The free schools of the Bureau Missionary enterprise supersede these negro schools and take away the occupation of the educated negro native: hence the missionaries before-mentioned, especially as they are generally young persons, appear to these negro teachers as to some extent rivals to their own business. Hence, we have no doubt, arises the fact that the sprightly missionary sees but little of the educated negro in Columbia. The old negro schoolmaster feels that teaching is somehow a *religious* work, (teachers being almost always preachers,) and that the dressy school-marms, who are so rosy and young, are scarcely the proper agents to conduct so grave a business.

We see that Gen. Tochman, formerly of the Confederate Army, is conducting an emigration enterprise from Poland to Virginia. Gen. Tochman during the war was recognized as the leading spirit among the Poles in the service of the South. His present scheme is a branch of the business of the American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company, of which he is a director. Twenty-seven families—something like a hundred and fifty persons—are announced as *en route* from Poland to Richmond, where (in Spottsylvania County, sixteen miles south of Fredericksburgh,) a tract of 2,500 acres of land has been secured for them. They contract to pay $5 an acre, payable at the end of six years.

We have previously mentioned the scheme of Messrs. Johnstone and Larsen to bring emigrants from Denmark to Newberry District, in this State. They have not yet arrived.

We also noted the failure of the experiment of importing German laborers into the sea-island farms upon our coasts. They soon became dissatisfied, and left without regard to their engagements. This is a misfortune rather than a fault—a misunderstanding, we presume; for honesty is considered the first characteristic of a German laborer's mind.

An emigration scheme, looking to the removal of a large number of negroes from Columbia to Liberia, is in process of development. An advertisement called upon all those—about a hundred, we are credibly informed—who had entered their names to be ready three days ago to sail in a vessel from Charleston. At the head of this movement is Miss Gregg, a sister of Gen. Maxcy Gregg, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh in December, 1862; and many negroes about Columbia have been induced to join in the expedition to Liberia through affection for her. The expedition was announced to sail from Charleston about the 1st instant; and Miss Gregg went to Charleston several days ago to make suitable arrangements, leaving orders to await a telegram from her before the squad should take cars at this place. Her telegram was expected on the 31st of October; but three days have since elapsed, and the adventurers are still in suspense. One of these emigrants to Liberia, a family servant of the Greggs, says that he has been induced to join the company only because Miss Gregg has requested him to assist her in her missionary teaching. He consents to go with his family, who all know how to read and write, upon the understanding that he is to return (to be furnished with the means to return) in case he is not pleased with Liberia and its style of life when he gets there. We shall keep an eye to this movement and chronicle its progress. Many think that Miss Gregg manifests an interest in missionary teaching and enterprise generally that partakes of the nature of preternatural excitement of the brain.

The negroes are getting a good deal suspicious of these arrangements to carry them to homes beyond the seas. Cuffee has heard of some of his fellows being carried to Cuba, and he naturally feels that the vessel upon which he embarks might chance to land upon that sunny isle instead of where they tell him. BOIS.

The Georgia Seventh Congressional District.

The Governor of Georgia has ordered an election in the Seventh Congressional District of that State on the 28th of November, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. W. T. Wofford, resigned. There are several candidates in the field, two of whom are residents of Atlanta. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* places the name of one of them, Dr. James P. Hambleton, at the head of its columns, and says:

> "By many this election is considered as an unimportant one. We entertain in reference to it a different opinion. True, the member elect may not be permitted to take his seat, and in all probability will not be. But the election is ordered to take place, and, inasmuch as there are candidates in the field, the voters of the district should not allow it to pass by default of their not going to the polls and voting, lest a representative man—by which we mean one who does truly represent the political sentiment of a large majority of the people of the district—may not be elected. Our choice is Dr. James P. Hambleton, of this city and county. He is a gentleman of fine talents, thorough Jeffersonian in his political views, and an able political writer. During the war he was in the Confederate service, and suffered long imprisonment in Fort Warren for the active part he took in it, and for his opinions as expressed when publishing and editing, in this city, the journal favorably known as the *Southern Confederacy*. In every sense of the word Dr. Hambleton is a true Southern man—one of those who, having accepted the amnesty tendered by the President, is law-abiding and true to his pledges under it, but thoroughly anti-Radical in all his views. If elected, and permitted to take his seat in Congress, he will ably, faithfully and truly represent the constituency that elected him."

The Double Murder at Coldwater, Mich.—A Divided Household and an Independent Wife.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of the tragic occurrence at Coldwater, Mich., on Saturday night, Nov. 3, when an old resident of the place shot his wife and a young man who was accompanying her to her residence, killing them both almost instantly. The correspondent says:

> Mrs. S. K. Leach was the owner of a millinery and fancy goods establishment, and resided with her father in the eastern part of the city. On Saturday night, after closing her store, she started for home in company with her father, Mr. T. Dougherty, a sister, Mrs. Pickens, and a young man, Mr. George Brown. On arriving within a short distance of home they were met on the walk by Mr. Leach. Mrs. Leach and young Brown were in advance, and immediately behind them on the walk were Mr. Dougherty, Mrs. Pickens and Mr. M. S. Bowen. Leach passed the couple in front and halted to speak to Mr. Dougherty, who had stopped to speak to Mr. Bowen in front of his residence. Mrs. Pickens asked her father to come on, and as he did not come she hastened, overtook the others, and took the arm of Mr. Brown.
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> Leach addressed Mr. Dougherty, asking him who it was with his wife? On being told, he turned and hastened after them, followed by Mr. Dougherty. As Leach came up with them, one of the ladies said, "Leach is following us." Mr. Brown turned partly around, and as he did so, Leach shot him with a pistol, the ball entering his left side. Almost at the same instant Mrs. Leach turned around and he fired at her, the ball taking effect in the breast and passing directly through the heart. The two shots followed each other as closely as they could be fired from a revolver.
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> When Brown was shot he turned to Mrs. Pickens and exclaimed, "I am shot dead; but never mind me, Nellie." He staggered against the fence and stood a moment, and then with the assistance of Mrs. Pickens, walked to the house, a distance of about eight rods. Here she assisted him to a chair and then ran back for help. After sitting a few moments he fell forward upon the floor groaning piteously, and blood issuing from his mouth, which for a time led to the belief that he had been shot in the mouth. By this time the neighbors began to come in. Mrs. Brown stooped beside him and asked if there was anything she could do for him? His lips moved in a vain attempt to speak, and with a gurgle in his throat, he expired. This was within ten minutes of the time he was shot. When Mrs. Leach was shot she sank down dead on the spot without a word or a struggle; and it was not until the return of Mrs. Pickens from the house that it was known she had been shot at all. Help was soon got and the body was carried to the house. Leach, after firing the second shot, raised his hand toward Mrs. Pickens, when she dodged aside, and he threw the pistol to the ground. Mr. Dougherty was about two rods behind when the shots were fired. He paid no attention to Mrs. Leach, but followed on to secure the murderer; in fact, not knowing at the time that any one excepting Brown had been shot. In the meantime Mrs. Pickens hurried to the house with Brown, and returning met Leach as she was running for help. Just then Mr. Dougherty came up and seized the murderer and demanded the pistol. Leach replied that he had not got it. Mr. Dougherty then took him to the house, Leach making no attempt to escape or commit further violence. Mr. Dougherty now bethought himself that the jail was the more appropriate place for the murderer, and started back with him, stumbling over the body of Mrs. Leach on the way.
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> Soon after passing the body they met Mr. M. S. Bowen, who took the arm of Leach and started with him for the jail, a distance of nearly half a mile, Mr. Dougherty returning to look after the murdered ones. Leach walked quietly along with Mr. Bowen for a distance of nearly a square, when they met Mr. Perkins, who took the other arm and went with them to the jail. Previously to meeting Mr. Perkins Leach walked along quietly and firmly, manifesting little or no excitement. After that he was more excited, and at intervals would seem to be faint, and would fall backward for a minute, and then recovering would pass on again. On one of these occasions he said: "I am not so much of a man as I thought I was." At another he said: "I have killed her, but I love her yet." Mr. Bowen said to him: "Perhaps not; she may be only stunned, and may recover." He replied: "It is useless to talk. The hand that sped that bullet knew its mark too well." Said he: "Kill me, Bowen—shoot me—don't take me to jail—get out a crowd and hang me. I am ready."
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> After he was put in jail search was made for the pistol, and it was found lying on the ground about twelve feet from the spot where the bloody deed was committed. It was a medium-sized five-shooter of Beal's patent. It was cocked and had three charges remaining in it.
>
> Leach, on his way to jail, never once mentioned young Brown, though he spoke frequently of his wife. Brown was about 25 year of age. He was a graduate of the law department of the Michigan University, and was connected with his uncle, E. G. Parsons, Esq., in the law business in this city. He was an orphan, and had always lived with his uncle, Mr. Parsons. The causes which conspired together to bring about this sad affair have been in operation for a long time. The murdered woman was Leach's second wife. They were married about twelve years since, and had two children. For a time they lived happily together, but about six years ago an estrangement began between them. Bitter family quarrels ensued, in which Leach sometimes used violence and made dark threats. His wife received the company of gentlemen against his wishes, while the tongues of idle gossips were busy. She lived with her father, and Leach was engaged in business that led him much away from the city. The breach kept growing wider, and the quarrels more bitter, until about a year ago, when Leach was driven from the house; and since then his wife has refused to have anything to do with him, treating him with public contempt on all occasions.
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> On the husband's part, he has watched her every motion with a jealous eye, following her footsteps, going into her store, quarreling with her, and ordering other men away when he chanced to find them there, all the time throwing out dark hints of the terrible tragedy which has since transpired. Of late, young Brown had been frequently with her, and had been watched by Leach, who warned him to desist, threatening the lives of both unless the intimacy stopped. Brown was also cautioned by others, but failed to heed it. Mrs. Leach was frequently warned of her husband's threats, but they had been so common and long-continued as to be disbelieved.
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> During the last week Leach had been turned away from his room at the Michigan Southern Hotel, at the instance of Mrs. Leach, and on Saturday afternoon she had him arrested for assault and battery. On his promising to appear for trial, the officer permitted him to go at large, and within a few hours the terrible deed was committed.

Contemplated Texas Railroads.

The people of Texas are endeavoring to launch out upon a new career of prosperity for their State, by encouraging, through legislative action, the building of numerous lines of railway connecting the remote portions of her territory with her seaboard. The large resources which she possesses in public lands render it probable that this course will prove of great advantage to her own interests and to those of her citizens. The movement, however, is calculated to affect disadvantageously the business of New-Orleans, and the *Times* of that city sounds the note of warning thus:

> Unless our people move soon on this subject they will find the commerce of our port very soon seriously crippled by causes now being inaugurated, if not with that view, certainly with that prospective effect. A glance at the recent action of the Texas Legislature will give reason for apprehending injurious consequences to the prosperity of New-Orleans. It is proposed to build a series of railroads connecting with the lines which already centre in Galveston, and which are designed to penetrate the interior counties of the State in such a manner as to attract most of the surplus products of the State to the chief Texas port.
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> The first of the contemplated roads, known as the "Central Railroad," is to run north from Galveston, to Preston, far above the Red River raft; at which point it is to connect with a railroad now in process of construction through the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and through Southwestern Missouri to St. Louis. This road, when completed, will reduce the time between Galveston and St. Louis, to about thirty-six hours, and will open the most fertile districts of Texas, both to Galveston and to St. Louis.
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> A second road has been chartered and is partially graded, which is to connect the Central Road, *via* Tyler and Dallas, with Sabine Pass.
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> A third road is to connect Houston, *via* Marshall and Jefferson, with Fulton, Ark., at which point it will intersect the railroad from that place, *via* Little Rock to Memphis. It is further contemplated by St. Louis to tap this road between Little Rock and Memphis by an extension of her Iron Mountain Railroad, thus availing herself of two routes to the interior of Texas.
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> While the enterprise of others is effecting so much, New-Orleans must be reduced to unequal competition for the valuable trade of Texas unless she arouse herself to like energetic action.

James Hobbs, a miner from Idaho, was robbed of about $9,000 in gold dust in a drinking-saloon in Chicago on Friday, while on his return to his home in Michigan. Having entered a drinking-saloon, he invited two young men whom he found there to drink with him, and, being anxious to sell his gold, incautiously told them about it. They congratulated him on his good luck, and assured him they could dispose of it to great advantage if he would but permit them to take it to a friend of theirs who lived but a few doors away. They would return in a few moments. He need not entertain the least suspicions. Alas for him, he did not. James waited patiently for them, but becoming convinced at last of the swindle, he rushed frantically into the street, and wended his way to procure the services of an officer. In his excitement, however, he neglected to notice the number or location of the saloon, and after ineffectual attempts to discover it with the aid of an officer, he departed, the adventure having effected a material change in his estimate of nice young men.

DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM JUDGE REAGAN.

Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment Urged.

FORT HOUSTON, TEXAS, Oct. 12, 1866.

Gov. J. W. Throckmorton:

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have avoided participation in the discussion of public questions, since my return home last Fall, because I am still a prisoner on parole, and subject to the pleasure of the Government, and because of the disfavor with which the letter I wrote from Fort Warren was received by the people. But I think the time has now come, in view of our situation, present and prospective, when I should be most unfaithful to the most sacred duties of the citizen by refusing to contribute whatever I may to the public welfare. And I can do so with the greater freedom now, as our State officers and Senators to Congress have been elected, and as our Representatives to Congress will be chosen on the 15th inst., which will disembarrass the discussion of great public questions, by disconnecting them with any political canvass or personal aspirations, and leave the subjects to be discussed to rest on their own reasons.

Our long acquaintance and friendship, your position as Governor of the State, my confidence in your capacity to comprehend our situation, and in your political integrity and moral courage, induce me to ask your perusal of this letter, and your serious consideration of the subjects to which I desire to call your attention.

Our struggle for independence and separate nationality came to an end in April and May of last year by the surrender of our armies. Our people promptly recognized our overthrow, and also the necessity of submitting to its logical results, a part of which were the surrender of the institution of Slavery, the abandonment of the doctrine of secession as a practical remedy for State grievances, the return to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and the consent, implied in the renewal of their allegiance, to bear their part of the burdens of the Government of the United States, including the payment of the national debt. I think my situation and means of information, from the time of the surrender of our armies to the meeting of the last session of Congress, enabled me to understand the opinions and purposes of the Northern people; and that the masses of them were pleased at the prompt and spontaneous action of our people in accepting the result of the war; and that they, with some exceptions of persons and localities, but not sufficient to thwart the general wish, were anxious for speedy reconciliation, the restoration of fraternal good will, order, peace and prosperity. But their purpose was distinctly manifest, that a final adjustment could only be made on the condition of securing complete protection to the persons, property and rights of the negroes, and the conferring of either the general right of suffrage on them, or the right qualified by tests of intelligence or property, or both, with the extension of the same tests to the white race. *A compliance with these conditions and those previously mentioned, was all, in my opinion, that was then necessary to the restoration of civil government in the several States;* the admission of our Senators and Representatives to their seats in Congress (subject to the test oath, the law prescribing which would in all probability have been repealed upon a general settlement;) the withdrawal of the military from among us; the terminating of the duties of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the restoration of order, peace and security to the great mass, and possibly to all of our people.

DEMANDS OF THE NORTH COMPLIED WITH.

The Southern States have complied with the demands on them in relation to the freeing of the negroes, in relation to the doctrine of secession, by their citizens returning to their allegiance, by repudiation of the Confederate debt, and by the assumption of their portion of the burdens of the General Government. They have also made provisions in their Constitutions and laws, for the more or less perfect protection of the persons and property of the negroes, and in some, or all of the States, they have provided that they may testify in the Courts in cases in which negroes are concerned. But in none of them, except in the State of South Carolina, has it been provided that the negroes shall be witnesses in all cases; nor has provision been made extending the right of suffrage to them in any form, by any of these States. *Is it the deliberate purpose of our people, after having complied with all the other demands imposed on them, to sacrifice their rights, property and liberty, and all that is valuable and dear to them, rather than confer these privileges and the protection of equal laws on the negroes?* And is there an intelligent and well-informed man in the whole South, who does not know that we will not be represented in Congress, or freed from the embarrassments and dangers which now threaten us, until we do extend these privileges to the negroes? There are persons who assume that President JOHNSON is opposed to negro suffrage, *but such persons are not well-informed. He justly denies the authority of Congress to prescribe the qualifications of electors, because Congress has no right under the Constitution to do so.* But in a dispatch to Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, a year ago last Summer, he urged the importance of giving the right of suffrage to the negroes; and he has on other occasions said that, as a citizen of Tennessee, he would be in favor of the State allowing the negroes the privilege of voting. And he has all the time demanded for them the protection of equal laws. And if these States had complied with his wishes he would not now be so heroically fighting a hopeless political battle for the constitutional rights of all; and his policy would have carried most of the Northern States in the elections of this Fall, and the next would have been a Conservative Congress.

THE WARNING.

Impressed with a full and clear conviction of what would be their demands upon us, before our States and people would be permitted to enjoy their full rights and privileges in the Union, on the 11th of August, 1865, I wrote from my solitary confinement at Fort Warren, an address to the people of Texas, telling them what would be demanded of them as the conditions of their restoration to their rights as citizens—to security and repose, and to the restoration to civil, self-government to the States and representation in Congress. And I gave such reasons as seemed to me to be conclusive, that they should accept what seemed then to be the demands of the conquerors, rather than leave the settlement of these great questions open until a system of military government should be inaugurated by Congress, and our future condition and hopes made to depend on the complications of the politics of the Northern States, and subject to the evil passions which would probably grow out of such complications. That letter was addressed to the care of the then Provisional Governor, HAMILTON, and the original may be on file in your office. If so, and your leisure will permit, I would ask you to read it now, in the light of the events which have transpired since it was written. If you do so, you will probably see that I was not mistaken in pointing out the consequences to our people which would follow a failure to adopt its recommendations. In it I told our people that, in addition to the requirements in relation to the freeing of the slaves, and the repudiation of the doctrine of secession, they must consent to give the negroes protection of their persons, property and rights by law; that they must allow them to be witnesses in the Courts on the same conditions that applied to the whites; and that they must provide that, as to all persons hereafter to be admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise, they should be able to read intelligently in the English language, and to show that they had paid the last taxes due, before they could be allowed to vote, and that these conditions were to be imposed alike on white and black; that in adopting any test which would exclude the ignorant mass of the negroes from the polls and thereby avoid the evils and dangers of universal negro suffrage, it was indispensable, to make it acceptable to the North, and to secure our rights and safety, to make it applicable to both races. And I urged in that letter that this policy would promote our future welfare by causing the negro race among us to feel that we were still their friends and protectors, and of securing their contentment and disposition to industry and order, and of preventing the evils of discontent and the danger of an ultimate war of races; and by giving them all the rights which could in reason and justice be demanded for them, prevent their longer remaining an element in the politics of the country, to distract, divide, and embitter the feelings of the people of section against section, and race against race.

The omission of the Southern States to adopt this policy promptly caused the adoption by Congress, at its last session, of

THE ALTERNATIVE POLICY.

This produced the new Freedmen's Bureau Law and the Civil Rights Law, of last session, and the adoption by Congress of the proposed Amendment of the Constitution; all designed to give that protection and those rights to the negroes which our Legislatures had neglected to give, and to repress and control the spirit from which that neglect arose. Such a line of policy was to have been foreseen by all who rightly contemplated the then existing condition of things, and who looked wisely to that future which is now partly, and, for our country, sadly revealed. It has also produced those new and difficult complications which no wise man could avoid foreseeing, and which greatly increase the embarrassments which would then have attended an adjustment of all our troubles. Other considerations have had their influence in producing the present state of affairs; such as the ill-controlled passions of the less rational and less intelligent of both sections, and the spirit of political partisanship and love of power and place of a portion of the people of the Northern States, which subordinated the true interests of the country, and the spirit and letter of the Constitution, the great bulwark and shield of American liberty, to the supposed necessities of party. To the latter I am not in a situation to appeal with any hope that my views would be favorably received, because of the part which I took in the late struggle. But to your Excellency, and to the people of Texas, *and to all those with whom I sympathise and served and suffered in that struggle, I have a right to appeal, for the adoption of such a line of policy, on our part, as will secure the restoration of liberty to our country, the recognition of the rights of our people as citizens of the United States, the preservation of what little of property we have left, and the restoration of peace, order and prosperity to the country, again:* or, if we fail in the attainment of these great ends, as will show to the world and to posterity that we had done all that could reasonably and rightfully have been demanded of us in order to their attainment.

A RECOMMENDATION.

To this end I would urge you to use your great influence, and that of your official position, to induce the Legislature now in session

1. To pass such laws, in execution of the provisions of our recently adopted Constitution, as will give to the negroes full and perfect protection in their persons, rights and property, and free access to the same Courts and on the same terms with the whites.

2. As would cause them to be received as witnesses in the Courts, on the same conditions in all cases as the whites, making no objection to the admissibility of their testimony on account of their race or color, and leaving it, as is the case with all others, subject to the tests of credibility.

3. The amendment of Article 3, sections 1 and 28 of our State Constitution, so as to admit negroes to the exercise of the elective franchise, under the tests heretofore mentioned, or such others as may be thought best, with the application of the same tests to the white race.

4. Equal taxation in all respects upon whites and negroes; and the setting apart, for the education of the negroes, of that part of the fund collected from them. And provisions for employing this fund for their education as soon as it shall become large enough to be made available.

There is reason to hope that the adoption of these provisions would be accepted by the Northern people as a sufficient guarantee that our people had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and had in this done everything that could be done by them, to give full freedom, security and protection to the negroes and to encourage them to industry and self support, and to mental and moral improvement. And if partizan spirit and sectional animosity should for the present induce the majority of Congress to refuse to accept the adoption of these measures, with those which have heretofore been adopted, as sufficient to entitle us to representation in Congress, and to all the privileges of local self-government which are enjoyed by the other States and people of the Union, and to the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States, it would be made clear to the world, and to the judgment of all just and impartial men, that it was not for any fault of ours, but because they had determined to persecute and oppress a conquered people, and to that end subvert the Constitution and establish military government over all these States; and thus to inaugurate a policy which must, as long as it is persisted in, prevent the payment of the national debt by diverting the public funds to the payment of the expenses of the large standing army and great number of officers which would be required to carry out their policy, and by the impoverishment of so large a section of the Union, and the destruction of its resources to such an extent as to render it unable to contribute, in any considerable degree, to the resources of the country; to increase the bitterness of feelings between the sections, and encourage feelings of hostility between the whites and negroes, which would probably lead to a war of races; to create a longing by the oppressed for a war between the United States and foreign powers, which might give them an opportunity to better their condition by a change of government, or at least to change their masters; and as would necessarily lead to fundamental changes in the character of the government, and to the ultimate loss of liberty to the whole people, and to the destruction of our system of free republican government, and the crushing under some form of monarchy, or swallowing up in the terrible maelstrom of anarchy of this fair fabric of political and religious liberty, whose Constitution and early history would be the only monument left of the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of its founders. And these considerations, and others which connect themselves with these and must be apparent, must address themselves to the thinking men of the North, and, I will not doubt, enable them to convince the less wise and more reckless of the necessity of accepting these terms, and of so avoiding the great evils and dangers which now lie before us, and of securing to themselves and to us the great blessings which would follow.

In relation to the first of the foregoing propositions the Constitution of this State, recently adopted by the vote of the people, provides, article 8, section 1, as follows: "African slavery, as it heretofore existed, having been terminated in this State by force of arms, and its reëstablishment being prohibited by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in this State; and Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights of person and property by appropriate legislation; they shall have the right to contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold and transmit property; and all criminal prosecutions against them shall be conducted in the same manner as prosecutions for like offences against the white race, and they shall be subject to like penalties."

It is incumbent on the Legislature to provide by the "appropriate legislation" mentioned in this article of the Constitution for carrying it into effect, as well as to secure the great ends herein proposed to be effected by it.

ACTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the State of South Carolina, at its recent session, impressed with a sense of the necessity of such a measure, passed an act as follows:

An Act to declare the rights of persons lately known as Slaves, and as free persons of color.

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons hitherto known in law in this State as Slaves, or as free persons of color, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be affiants and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings for the enforcement and protection of the same as white persons now have, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act or offence, than such as prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts specially relating to persons lately slaves and free persons of color, contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions, be and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal so much of the eighth section of an act entitled, "An act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy," ratified the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1865, as enacts that marriages between a white person and a person of color shall be illegal and void.

The action of this gallant State may well furnish a persuasive example to others similarly situated, and exhibits a good sense equal to the heroism shown by her people in our contest for independence.

On the second of the foregoing propositions our Convention provided in the Constitution, article 8, section 2, that "Africans and their descendants shall not be prohibited on account of their color or race from testifying orally as witnesses, in any case civil or criminal, involving the right of, injury to, or crime against any of them in person or property, under the same rules of evidence that may be applicable to the white race; the credibility of their testimony to be determined by the Court or Jury hearing the same; and the Legislature shall have power to authorize them to testify as witnesses in all other cases, under such regulations as may be prescribed, as to facts hereafter occurring."

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

The delusion prevails extensively with the public that this clause of the constitution duly allows negroes to testify as between negroes, and not against white persons; but its provisions are that they shall "testify orally as witnesses in any case, civil or criminal, involving the right of, injury to, or crime against any of them in person or property, under the same rules of evidence that may be applicable to the white race." And it matters not whether that right, injury, or crime, be affected by the act of a white person or negro, if it is an injury to a negro, or involves the right of a negro, the testimony of negroes is to be received in relation to it. And as the testimony of negroes is to be received against white persons in all cases where persons of their race are parties under this provision, it would seem that this privilege was secured to them in the cases in which their prejudices would be most largely enlisted, involving the rights of their own race, and that there would be even less danger in allowing them to testify in cases between white persons; for in such cases they might be expected to be less partial and prejudiced, because in them the rights of none of their own race would be involved.

On this point, the above quoted Act of the Legislature of South Carolina provides that "All persons heretofore known in law in this State as slaves, or as free persons of color, * * * shall be affiants and give evidence * * * the same as white persons."

The adoption of this principle is not only necessary in order to meet the demands of Northern public opinion, but, since the change of the relations of the negroes to the Government and society, is wise and necessary as our own local policy. Because it will cause the negroes to feel an increased sense of security among us and confidence in us as friends; and because it will facilitate in many cases the attainment of the ends of justice, and serve as an additional restraint on vice and crime. Suppose for example that a white man should employ a negro to do an act of malicious mischief, or other crime against another white man, and that this fact was known only by negroes, the guilty employer of the base instrument must go unpunished unless negroes are allowed to testify in cases between white persons. Or, if a white man should commit a theft, or robbery, or burglary, or arson, on another white person, or should murder a white person, and this should be known only to negroes, should the offender go unpunished rather than allow negroes to testify? And this enlargement of the rule allowing all persons to testify, who may have knowledge of the facts of the case, is in accordance with the tendency of modern legislation and judicial decisions in all enlightened countries.

OPPOSITION TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In reference to the third proposition I have to repeat substantially what I had said in my letter from Fort Warren; that I understand the sincere opposition of our people to conferring the elective franchise on the negroes, even under a test of intelligence, on account of the ignorance of the great mass of them, and their want of information and experience in matters of Government and law, and every thing which pertains to the interest of society at large, and more especially on account of the difficulties which arise from the pride of race, and from our traditional aversions to anything which seems to tend to political equality with an ignorant and degraded people who have been for ages slaves, and for the most part limited in their employment to the ruder sorts of labor and to menial offices. No one can be more sensible than myself of the great danger to our system of Government, and to the best interests of society, of conferring the right of suffrage, on the whole mass of our negro population, as it is called. Of the effects of such a policy we have the saddest warning in the history of Mexico, and of the Central American States, where the zeal for liberty and progress induced those governments to clothe with the elective franchise the native Indians, who were both uneducated and unacquainted with political matters, and especially with systems of free popular government, where they formed, numerically a very large element, and on the negroes and mixed-bloods who, though less numerous, were possibly more ignorant than the Indians. From this great error sprung chiefly, no doubt, the succession of revolutions and wars, in those countries often the most bloody and cruel, which have continued for more than half a century, and from which the patriot and philanthropist can hardly look with hope to a future which shall promise repose, security and happiness to their peoples.

The intelligence of the white race with us, and its education in and long experience of the privileges and duties of citizens of a free Government, and their preponderance in numbers, and the influence they may retain over the negroes by a wise and liberal policy toward them, might make the dangers of confirming the elective franchise on them less than it was with the people of those countries, where even the Europeans and intelligent classes did not understand the principles of free popular self-government, and had no experience in the exercise of the duties of citizens and legislators in and for such a Government. Republics, of all governments, require the greatest amount of intelligence and moral virtue in their people, to give them stability and preserve them from decay. And no one can doubt the evil influence, and even the great dangers to the eminency of our system of government, and to the preservation of popular liberty, of admitting to the exercise of the elective franchise the whole body of the negroes in the Southern States. And nothing short of the necessity of preserving the rights of the white race and of avoiding a change of the relative positions of the two races, could justify us in consenting to it.

OPPOSING ARGUMENT.

With these facts and reasonings before us on the one side, we have on the other our own condition; with a limited control of our State Government, which may be terminated at any time by a Congress in which we have no voice; the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that under the Civil Rights law extended over us, both foreign to our system of free Government, destructive of the principles which give security to person and property, and dangerous to liberty; a crusade being now preached against us by reckless Northern agitators, who are ignorant of the spirit with which we again offer our allegiance to a common Government, of the condition we are in, and of the necessities of our situation, and unwilling it would seem, to accept any assurance which we can give them of our loyalty; by Northern officeholders in the South, interested in the perpetuation of their power and salaries; by Southern correspondents of Northern newspapers, who retain their vocation by publishing falsehoods to keep alive Northern agitation; and by Southern men, who, embittered against their fellow-citizens and neighbors, have gone North to gain notoriety and the applause of the rabble, with most probably the expectation of returning as a sort of pro-consuls, to rule us when the State Governments shall be annulled and we placed under military rule, fulminating, in the name of Southern loyalty, the grossest and most wicked falsehoods against us, provoking war, confiscation and death on the Southern people, and appealing to the Northern people for universal suffrage and the proscription of large numbers of the Southern people from the same right, as the mildest grounds on which these States and people shall be restored to such rights as may be left them. *And in addition to these, we see from all our sources of information that the right of the negroes to vote in some form is demanded, and has been steadily since the close of the war, as a sine qua non to the giving us the security and protection of the Constitution and laws, and to our States their equal position in the Union.*

HOW TO SATISFY NORTHERN DEMANDS.

Now it becomes us to consider whether we cannot satisfy this demand, and at the same time avoid the loss of our own rights and the dangers of universal negro suffrage. I think this may be done by confining the elective franchise on those of them who are possessed of sufficient intelligence to exercise it, and by making the test which shall secure this standard of intelligence apply to such of the white race as should be hereafter admitted to its exercise. For a limitation which would only affect the negroes, and would allow whites of a less degree of intelligence, according to the standard adopted to vote, would do no good towards securing the great ends we desire to attain. I have not doubted, since soon after our overthrow, that we had sooner or later to decide between negro suffrage in this qualified form and universal negro suffrage. *And I now tell you that those who oppose negro suffrage, in this qualified form, elect, by this act, to force universal negro suffrage on the country, and ought to be and will be held responsible, by our people for it, when it comes; and they ought no longer to be allowed to shield themselves under pretended ignorance from the consequences of such criminal demagoguery.* And if this plan, or some equivalent one, be not adopted by our Legislature, the day is not far distant when the people of this State will hold them responsible for having refused to see and comprehend those facts, and thereby forcing on this State the disfranchisement of the whites, as well as universal negro suffrage.

It is known that many Northern men, who support the Radical Party and policy, would accept this plan as equitable, and as conferring the elective franchise on all now capable of exercising it with safety to the public interests, while its tendency would be to induce others to qualify themselves for its exercise, and thus to elevate this race, if that be practicable, in the scale of intelligence, and in every way the better to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Mr. GREELEY, one of the ablest and most sincere friends of the elevation of the negro race, has, through the *Tribune* newspaper, which exercises a very large influence over Northern sentiment on this subject, expressed his willingness to concur in this plan. And it would have the support of the example of a number of the Northern States, including Massachusetts, in which such tests are prescribed, and of the fact that no Northern State has yet conferred the right of suffrage on negroes, except under tests of intelligence or of property qualifications, intended to secure its intelligent exercise. And reason, good policy, and a decent respect for public opinion, would conspire to prevent them from insisting on a broader rule for us, where on account of the great number of negroes, the danger would be greater than for themselves.

Under Article VII, Section 27, of the Constitution, considerable time must necessarily elapse before the proposed amendment, conferring the elective franchise on the negroes, could be perfected. While this is unfortunate in our existing condition, it would have the merit of giving time for the examination of the question by the public, and of enabling the people to pass on it directly, and would relieve the members of the legislature of that responsibility.

In relation to the fourth of the above propositions, the Constitution of the State provides, Article VII., Section 27, that "Taxation shall be equal and uniform. All property in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law, except such property as two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature may think proper to exempt from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to lay an income tax, and to tax persons pursuing any occupation, trade or profession, provided that the term occupation shall not be construed to apply to pursuits either agricultural or mechanical." These provisions of the Constitution preclude the necessity of any arguments to enforce the principle of equal taxation on all.

On the other branch of this proposition the Constitution provides, Article 10, Section 7, that: "The Legislature may provide for levying a tax for educational purposes: Provided, the taxes levied shall be distributed from year to year, as the same may be collected, and provided that all the sums arising from said tax, which may be collected from Africans or persons of African descent, shall be exclusively applied for the maintenance of a system of public schools for Africans and their children, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to encourage schools among these people."

The carrying into effect of these two provisions of the Constitution, by the necessary legislation, would cover my fourth and last proposition. The first provision must, of course, be carried into effect by the present Legislature, in providing for assessment and collection of taxes necessary for the current support of the Government. Weighed down as we are at present under poverty and disabilities, and national and State indebtedness, and taxation, it could hardly be expected that the Legislature would now carry into effect the latter provision by imposing an additional tax for educational purposes. And it may be found necessary to defer, until times of greater prosperity, the carrying out of its wise and beneficent provisions, in the spirit of the section of the Constitution above quoted.

SANCTION OF THE AMENDMENNT URGED.

Such legislation as will carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution, quoted in the examination of these several propositions, and authorized the proposed amendment of it, giving the same legal protection to the persons, property and rights of the negroes which is secured to the whites, the same remedies for their enforcement, the same privilege of testifying in the courts, and the same rule, under whatever test the Legislature may see proper to adopt, for admitting them in future to the exercise of the elective franchise which shall be applied to the whites, if these shall be adopted at its present session, and before the next session of Congress, and before the renewal of Congressional action and agitation of these subjects, could not fail to have a most beneficial effect on the interests of our State and people, and might secure the early admission of our Senators and Representatives to their seats in Congress, and the removal of many of our present embarrassments, and satisfy the Congress as fully as would our adoption of the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, of our good faith and loyalty to the Federal Government; and thus preserve the rights of the large class of our citizens who would be disfranchised by the adoption of that Amendment. *And who will doubt that the adoption of these measures would be more wise and beneficial to our people than to refuse to adopt them, and remain under our disabilities, and liability to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and to the horrors of the plan of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, for the final settlement of our past troubles, which would involve us in new disasters infinitely surpassing, in cruel atrocity, anything we have yet experienced; by declaring our State Governments nullities, putting our people under military rule, confiscating the property of those who participated in our recent struggle, and of applying to the payment of the expenses and damages of the war, and by conferring on the negro all the franchises which we have heretofore enjoyed, and attempting to make them our superiors and rulers.* Frightful and terrible as this picture is, our people ought now to be admonished by what is daily transpiring in the Northern States, that its realization is possible unless they take such steps as are in their power to avert such a calamity. And if our Legislature should fall so far below its duty, and the emergency of the times, as to neglect the performance of these duties, the people of the State, in mass meetings, should demand of them the necessary action, or their resignation, in order that their places may be filled by those who will act. And let it be borne in mind that the adoption of these measures will deprive no white man of a single right which he now possesses, and may be the means of restoring to them many rights which are now withheld from them; and that they only enlarge the rights of others so as to benefit them and the public at large. And let every citizen ask himself the question if he can object, on the score of any infringement on his own rights, to these measures; and, if his only objection does not arise from his prejudices and passions? And let him ask himself if his prejudices and passions prevent him from doing justice to others, from adopting a wise policy which may save us from misfortunes and sorrows, from the contemplation of which our minds turn away with dread and horror, whether it lies in his mouth to complain of wrongs done to us through the prejudices and passions of others, and whether, if our own folly shall invoke on us new troubles and sorrows, we can or ought to expect the sympathy of mankind when they come? There is

ONE MORE ARGUMENT

I would address to those who may be influenced by selfish motives, and who may be unable or unwilling to act upon reasons of justice, sound policy and patriotism. I fear it is too true, here as well as elsewhere, that in a popular Government like ours there are too many seeking public trust and honors who will assent to and advocate any principles, or oppose any policy, if by doing so they can, for the time being, secure their promotion to or continuance in office. And such men understand that the passions of men are more easily acted on than their reason, and are far more likely, in the masses of men, to influence them than their reason. This is one of the great evils to be guarded against in our system of Government, and the adoption or rejection of this theory, in the practice of public men, marks the boundary between the patriot and the demagogue. To such men I would say, whether they now hold office or expect in the future to do so, that they might do well to inquire whether a refusal to adopt such measures as will propitiate Northern sentiment may not cause all those in office to be turned out, and those who expect to hold official position in future to be rendered incapable of holding them, by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, or by even more proscriptive measures. And if there be any now in the Legislature who would sacrifice the public good, either from moral cowardice or because of the wish to pander to the passions and prejudices of their constituents and secure their reelection to office, they may well inquire whether there will be another Legislature convened under our authority, if we refuse to adopt some such measure as those recommended; and whether, if there should be, they may not be rendered ineligible to seats in it. In any event let all remember that, though reason may be stifled and overborne for a time, it will sooner or later assert its power over the popular mind, and that those who lead in the clamor against it are always the first victims of popular opinion when it resumes its sway. Your Excellency, and the members of your Legislature have accepted the responsibilities of your several positions, and could not shrink from them now, if so inclined; *and a failure to act wisely, boldly and promptly in these matters, will unfold to you and them, in the near future, the terrible extent of that responsibility to yourselves and in its effects on our people and State.*

CONCLUSION.

I have spoken plainly and strongly, and avoided glittering generalities, because the condition of our people and country demands of every one, who would discuss our situation, and the remedies for it, truth, fidelity to principles, candor and directness, and because I have no ends to serve but those of my country.

On my own account I would gladly have avoided the responsibility of sending you this paper, and of giving it to the public, which it is my expectation to do; but duty to my family and friends and fellow-citizens, would not allow me longer to remain silent; when everything dear to us is at stake, and when, so far as I know, no voice is being raised in this direction to save us, I do not forget that when fourteen months ago, I addressed similar opinions to the people of our State, they not only rejected them, but many impugned the motives which induced me to write them. But, if human experience and reason are worth anything, when they reread that letter now, in the light of the events which have transpired since that time, and in view of the prospects before us, they will hardly question its wisdom or the motives which induced me to write it. If any should do so, I may be excused for saying that I have been a citizen of Texas for more than twenty-seven years. That for more than twenty years of that time I have filled public offices. That for sixteen years of that time I have filled official positions of high public trust, in the State, in the United States, and in the Confederate Governments. I have tried to perform faithfully all the duties which these positions devolved on me, and to execute faithfully every trust which has been confided to me. I think my fellow-citizens will accord me the honor of having never advocated a measure simply because it was popular, and of not having declined to avow my opinions, on public questions, when duty required me to speak. I think I may with equal confidence say that I have neither deceived a friend nor betrayed a trust, public or private.

In my last canvass for a seat in the Congress of the United States I risked whatever of popularity I had in combating measures which I thought led to disunion, and in the advocacy of principles and measures designed to prevent it. But when the war came, I felt that we were the purposed victims of aggression and wrong, and stood by my section in the defence of our rights, of the graves of our fathers and the homes of our families. I did all and suffered all in my power for our success, exposing myself voluntarily in battle, while filling a civil station, and when the dreadful crash came, and many were seeking their personal safety, I stood by our noble and heroic chief until we were made prisoners together, preferring whatever fate might befall me to the sacrifice of duty and of manhood. In this contest I lost nearly all the available means I had for the support of my family. I have suffered imprisonment and peril, and am still a prisoner and liable to trial and to death, for having served but too faithfully those who have, since my letter was written from Fort Warren, been traducing me for it. My answer has been silent tears and prayers for their welfare. From comfort and plenty I have been reduced, by my devotion to their interests and cause, to poverty, and to daily toil for the support of my family. With such a past I could hardly be expected to engage in sentimental whining over that which I could not prevent—which we all could not prevent. I choose rather to recognize the existing condition of things, and to inquire by what remedy we may be relieved from the perils of our situation. And I am persuaded that, when that past is supported by such facts and reasons as I now offer, I may reasonably hope that what I may say in behalf of my suffering countrymen, and the land of my home and hopes, may not again be misunderstood or misconstrued.

With respect and esteem, your Excellency's friend and servant, JOHN REAGAN.

What the South is Learning.

From the Richmond Whig.

The condition in which our misfortunes placed us has been unpleasant enough, but it has taught us some valuable lessons, and impressed them so strongly upon us that they are not likely to be effaced by a return of prosperity. We have acquired habits of economy, frugality and industry. In our former days of ease and abundance, when we only had to plant, gather and enjoy, we grew careless and prodigal. Not only did we live in luxury, but we wasted much of valuable substance. We bought many articles that might easily have been dispensed with, and either neglected to raise, or when raised, withheld from market many of the products of the earth. Almost every well-to-do farmer kept one or more fancy horses to do nothing. In every neighborhood were packs of hounds; on every farm were supernumerary negroes, besides the usual troop of young negroes, who did not work, but had to be fed and clothed. There was a general looseness in domestic management. The stores were laid in for every season without regard to expense, and were subject to constant pillage at the hands of the numerous servants who had access to them. Probably, on an average, as large a proportion as one-tenth of the stores laid in by our farmers were thus taken and consumed. There was, moreover, much carelessness and waste about every kitchen and every table. The housekeeper who had ten mouths to feed, exclusive of his farm hands, had enough cooked every day to supply fifteen or twenty. Few sold their small crops, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, &c. It was reckoned beneath the dignity of the farmer to send his surplus fowls and fruits to market. Orchards dropped their delicious products on the ground, either to rot or be eaten by hogs, and fowls that might have been raised in abundance, and made a source of considerable revenue, were allowed to die of old age. A new era has dawned upon us—not, it is true, under pleasing auspices, but promising, we hope, profitable results. Emancipation deprived us of our slaves, but in doing so, relieved every farmer of a swarm of expensive dependents. We hire only such labor as we need, and every one is rapidly learning how to turn it to the best account. Every hour, every moment of the time allotted to work, is now utilized in some form or other. There is saving in every family. Milk, in many families, now supplies the place of tea and coffee, and the expense incurred hitherto in the purchase of these luxuries is saved. Those who continue to use tea and coffee have learned to economize in their use. One-fourth of a pound will, in many families, go as far as a pound went before. The cotton patch is not forgotten, and wool is carefully looked after. The spinning-wheel and the loom which, twenty-five or thirty years ago, were found on almost every plantation, are again being brought into requisition. The disposition is growing among our people to save all they can, and to make within themselves all that it is possible to make.

Habits of industry are everywhere beginning to prevail. Men who, in the prosperous days that have passed, rarely rode over their farms more than once or twice a week now not only give their constant personal supervision to all the operations they are conducting but lend a helping hand. Young men who spent their time in visiting, hunting and in the amusements of the country, now engage actively in field labors. The spirit of industry and thrift has extended to the young ladies, who assist in the various offices of domestic management.

Our habits, our objects of life, our occupations, are rapidly changing under the new order of things. We regard the pressure upon us that has superinduced this change as an evil; but may it not in the end prove a blessing? The great poet and philosopher said, "Sweet are the uses of adversity." He likens adversity to the toad, which, "ugly and venomous," yet doth wear a precious jewel in her head. May we find that jewel, as we assuredly will if we continue to practice the virtues of industry, economy, frugality.

Those who are endeavoring from jealousy and hatred to increase our troubles and embarrassments are, without so intending, doing us something of a service. They are developing in us those manly qualities, that habit of labor and thrift and that spirit of self-reliance which will tend to make us independent of them, and, in all industrial enterprises, self-sustaining.

The next generation of Virginians, of all Southerners indeed, raised under these influences, will be a superior race to any on this continent. Retaining, as we hope they will, those high traits of courage, courtesy, generosity and truthfulness that distinguish their fathers, they will superadd to them the strong and useful qualities to which we have referred, and will exert an influence that will be felt not only in the councils, but in the various industrial interests of the country. The Southern people only need to acquire these qualities to make them both first in war and first in peace. We can best vindicate our manhood, insure our prosperity, and disappoint and spite our unscrupulous enemies, by making ourselves what we have thus described.

Jefferson Davis and Free Moral Agency.

The Committee appointed by the Mississippi Legislature to wait upon the President for the purpose of urging the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS consists of Hon. GILES M. HILLYER, of Natchez, and Gen. WM. T. LOWRY, of Brandon. The New-Orleans *Times* urges that if he is not to be tried forthwith, he be "released by a high act of executive magnanimity," and adds:

"With the mission which these gentlemen are about to undertake, every generous spirit throughout the wide world will sympathize. JEFFERSON DAVIS, though thrust forward as the representative of an idea, was by no means the head and front of the so-called secession movement. He had, it is true, been brought up at the feet of the States Rights Gamaliel, and honestly believed that the first and firmest allegiance of the citizen was due to his State, but he by no means sought the position which he subsequently occupied, and the acts for which he has been regarded as personally responsible were undoubtedly shared by the great majority of the Southern people. As well might the floating waif be accused of having, in contempt of law, originated the current which carries it onward, as to charge the weight of responsibility for the Confederate movement on the man who was called by the voice of the people to fill a position which he by no means coveted."

ABDUCTION.

A Curious Story of Revenge or Avarice—Two Young Children Stolen Thirteen Years Ago—A Clue at Last Obtained—Detectives on the Track.

From the Detroit Post.

The sequel of a great crime has just come to light, and it involves considerable mystery and a great deal of heartlessness on the part of a woman, who deliberately intrigued, either for the purpose of having revenge on a woman she hated, or for the purpose of securing a large sum of money, of which two young children were the heirs prospective. The circumstances, as related by the mother of the two children, who were abducted thirteen years ago, are as follows: Capt. SLADDEN, who was an East India captain, twenty-eight years ago married a young wife in England, and came to Canada with a view of bettering his fortunes, although he was then in receipt of an annuity of £600 per annum. This annuity, which came through his mother, was to cease at the time of his death, and some portion of it was to revert to his children from his mother at the time of her death, and she was then considerably advanced in years. After reaching Canada, the captain settled first near Windsor, and there died. His wife had borne him three children, two of whom subsequently died, one after being married six years, and the other in infancy. One girl, SARAH JANE SLADDEN, grew up to be ten years of age, but, in the meantime, her mother had been married to a man named WHITE, who had a sister named HANNAH, a virago of the first water. The result of the union was one child, a boy, who grew up to be three and a half years of age before the beginning of this chapter of family history, and a daughter a year or so older.

HANNAH WHITE, then a spinster, was staying at the house of her brother, and was well treated there, the family having in the meantime removed to Sandwich. One morning Mrs. WHITE came to this city to do some marketing, leaving her sister-in-law in charge of the house. During her absence HANNAH WHITE took two children, SARAH JANE SLADDEN, her niece by marriage, a girl ten years of age, and her nephew, JOSEPH H. WHITE, a child three and a half years of age, and left with them for parts unknown. The mother on her return found out her loss, and was for a time inconsolable over it. She advertised in the principal papers throughout the country, set detectives to work, and did everything her means would permit of to find out the whereabouts of her lost children, but without success. Time passed on and the mother gave up in despair, after traveling throughout the country for three or four years in search of her lost darlings. In 1860, by some means, she learned that the woman who had stolen her children was in Detroit, and she took measures to have her arrested. Her efforts were rewarded with partial success, and after a tedious law suit she got back the boy, but could not get any trace of her daughter, who had gone off with her grandmother under the following circumstances: After abducting the children, it appears that HANNAH WHITE took them to Vernon County, Wisconsin, and while there she was married to a man named ALLEN. This marriage was consummated in Bad Axe, in the above county, and she lived there some time, keeping the children with her. Some years ago the daughter SARAH, who had grown up, learned the whereabouts of her mother, and addressed a letter to her at London, C. W. This letter was received and an answer returned to the effect that her mother would come after her and take her home. Mrs. ALLEN intercepted this letter, and calling her niece, who meantime, on account of ill-treatment, had left her aunt and gone to work for a farmer named WILSON, near Liberty Pole, in the same County, drew out the letter and pretended to read it. But instead of giving its contents as they were, she made up a story to the effect that SARAH's mother was dead and desired her daughter to remain with her (the aunt.) Mrs. ALLEN had, during the interval, visited her father, who resided in another part of the State, and induced him to leave his wife after settling a certain sum of money on Mrs. WHITE, her step-mother. Mrs. WHITE got the children and started to go South with them, but on the way WHITE, senior, who was the father of the second husband of the former Mrs. SLADDEN, (who, by the way, has since married a third husband, Mr. MENZIS,) attacked the woman and after a fight got the boy. WHITE then came to Detroit with the boy, and, as related above, he was finally given up to his mother. The girl went with Mrs. WHITE, it is supposed, to Cincinnati. WHITE, the grandfather of the children, came, in 1862, to Mrs. WHITE's (*nee* SLADDEN) house, and after many expressions of contrition, was received into the family. While there he attempted to abduct the boy again but was unsuccessful and left to return to his own daughter's house in the city, the woman having taken up her residence here, and having obtained a prominent position in a leading church—from which she was afterwards expelled as being an arrant hypocrite.

Thus far the case was very much mixed up, owing to the intermarriages, and no motive could be assigned for the abduction, but a spirit of revenge. But since then it has been discovered that the girl SARAH has a legacy amounting to about $3,000 in this country, and is sole heir to a considerable amount of property in England. This property has been accumulating for a long time, in fact, ever since the death of Capt. SLADDEN, and she has in law the full right to it. Several gentlemen of this city have taken the matter in hand, and having recently got a slight cue to the whereabouts of the long lost girl, have communicated with the police authorities of Cincinnati, and will ferret out this complicated affair to the end.

Mrs. MENZIS, who lost her children, resides at No. 402 Macomb-street, in this city, with her husband and daughter, and has never until recently, though born in affluent circumstances, had the means to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Alleged Embezzlement of Government Property—A Heavy Indictment.

One of the principal cases before the recent Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Cincinnati, was that of PETER FULK, arrested some months since and partially examined before Commissioner HALLIDAY, charged with embezzlement of Government property. He was in the employ of the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, and is charged with the commission of his crime during the closing out sales of the Government stables on the Asylum lot, in Cincinnati. The indictment contains forty-five counts, embracing the embezzlement, sale and appropriation to his own use of the proceeds of the following-named property:

3 horses, valued at..	$500	100 sets harness....	1,000
100 horses..........	7,000	5 boxes picks........	100
20 mules............	2,000	5 tons scrap iron....	250
100 bales of hay.....	300	5 boxes halters......	100
30,000 grain sacks....	6,000		

Total......................................$17,250

Mr. FULK gave bail to appear for trial in the April term of Court.

PERSONAL.

The Washington *Chronicle* tells a story of the commanding officer of a cavalry force sent to Texas soon after the close of the war. The General was a great admirer of fast horses, and owned one "a little faster than any other animal of the kind in the State." While at Houston he secured a match with a native who had a very fast horse. The General and his officers had just drawn two months' pay, and bet the whole of it and all they could borrow on the result. When the time for the race arrived, the native professed to be anxious to pay forfeit, but the officers would not listen to it, and finally he agreed to make the start, provided the General would allow him to examine the horse he was to run against. The request was readily granted, and the native led the horse up and down the first quarter, and said he was ready to make the start. To the astonishment of all concerned, the General's horse was beaten. Subsequently they ascertained that their favorite had been chloroformed by the Texas Yankee! Several of the officers had just been ordered to Washington to be mustered out, and as the Texan had got all the money in the camp, their departure was delayed until another pay day.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Express* states that a few weeks ago the distinguished Representative in Congress from that district (Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS) received a present of a handsome umbrella. It seems that he had some doubts as to the "constitutionality" of property in umbrellas, and accordingly he had his name painted on the inside in handsome letters. The umbrella, nevertheless, mysteriously disappeared. A few days afterward Mr. STEVENS happened to be caught in a shower. A friend came along with an umbrella, when Mr. STEVENS asked the privilege of sharing part of it on the way home. The request was cheerfully granted, but the two had not proceeded far when Mr. STEVENS cast his eye upward and saw his name in full. "Why, bless me," said he, "I believe I am in my own house after all." The umbrella was returned.

Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., who has been elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has never held any public office from the people, except that of member of the Constitutional Convention of 1854, to which, it is stated, the Freesoilers, with whom he then acted, did not dare to nominate him, he coming in, to the surprise of their leaders, from a small town where he had a Summer residence.

During the performance of "Inshavogue" at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, on Tuesday night, Mr. W. H. COLLINGS, the "heavy man" of the establishment, had occasion to make a jump from a high run, and in so doing broke both bones of his right leg, just above the ankle joint.

Judge COFFINBERRY, a stockholder, and Mr. KIDNEY, the President of a street railroad in Cleveland, Ohio, were arrested on Monday evening, while attempting to lay a double track in a street in that city, but were immediately bailed out. Judge COFFINBERRY was shoveling dirt most energetically at the time of his arrest.

The Richmond *Times* reports that Gen. HENRY A. WISE is lying dangerously sick of the cholera at his residence, the old Marshall House, in that city. He was taken with the early stages of the disease on Saturday.

HERRICK AIKEN, an inventor and prominent business man of Franklin, N. H., died on the 6th inst., at the age of 70 years.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARTORIUM ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

Art Caterers Following their Patrons—A New Art Gallery—Concert Hall and Salle de Danse Up Town—Pleasure Centreing in Fourteenth-street.

In June last we described at some length in the TIMES the changes going on in Fourteenth-street, where it approaches the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue, as indicative of the tendency up-townward in the wake of their northward moving patrons, of places of amusement of every kind, from the stately opera, where the learned in foreign tongues and those of cultivated ear find their highest source of pleasure, to the more gorgeous spectacle where the glitter of tinsel and the glare of crimson fires come within the appreciative powers of the least pretentious in either years or understanding. We also called attention to the fact that even those who catered to a still higher taste—the love of the fine arts—had to move upward with the tide. As an evidence of successful foresight in this regard is the Somerville Art Gallery, on Broadway, which obtained such a run of patronage during last Winter that its proprietors, Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE, were encouraged to go still further to meet the requirements of upper-tendom, and purchased, in May last, the property forming the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street for an Art Gallery which should, in its size and the character of its appointments, be such an institution as would meet the wants of and do credit to this fashionable neighborhood.

THE ARTORIUM.

Since the place was purchased, in May last, workmen have been busily employed converting the once quiet home of the VAN SCHICKS into a palace of Art and Music. The large court-yard, which extended into Fourteenth-street, has been built upon, forming two lofty galleries, lighted with immense Gothic windows, extending from floor to ceiling of each gallery, flooding them with light, and giving an imposing look to the exterior of the building. This new structure, as stated, has two lofty galleries. The upper one is that set apart for exhibition of works of art in painting, sculpture and articles of *vertu*. Beside the light afforded by its Gothic windows, it is lighted from a dome from which the light by peculiar mechanism is disposed of in the best manner for the works exhibited. The panneled walls of this gallery are thirty-five feet high to the spring of the arched ceiling, and the area of wall for picture-hanging is over six hundred square yards.

SALLE DE DANSE.

Underneath the art gallery is a hall of like size, 45 feet by 56, with ceiling twenty-two feet high. This is to be used as a dancing hall, concert hall, or lecture-room, and will seat four hundred persons, or afford sufficient space for the comfort of one hundred couples. This hall is already occupied four evenings in the week as a dancing academy by Mr. DE GARMO and his pupils, and during the day for the practice of light gymnastics under the direction of Mr. PLUMB.

BANQUET HALL.

Still lower, being the basement floor, is the Banquet Hall, sufficiently large to dine or sup comfortably two hundred persons. This has been fitted in excellent taste, every modern improvement in the construction of such necessary appendages to places of amusement having been taken advantage of. The kitchens adjoining are fitted with all the requirements necessary to the rapid and satisfactory service of large numbers.

AUXILIARY OFFICES.

The gallery of art, *salle de danse*, and banquet hall are comprised in the modern extension; the large building on Fifth-avenue, formerly the dwelling-house proper, will be used in some part for auxiliary offices, such as waiting-rooms, toilet-rooms, rooms for committees, and the like. One large room, the finest in the house, has been set apart for private exhibition of individual works of art. Another for a library of valuable books on art, where they may be consulted by students or visitors. To each of the galleries there is an ante-room comfortably seated; pleasant breathing places either before or after making the round of the galleries. Besides these are many other apartments whose duties have not yet been announced, but which will be preserved for uses of a kindred character.

THE STUDIOS.

Over all are a number of studios skillfully constructed to meet the rather difficult wants of light and location, about which artists are so particular. The greater number of these have been already secured, at high figures, by some of our leading artists, who recognize the value of the surroundings of such a neighborhood.

The main entrance will be Fifth-avenue only, although proper arrangements have been made by which, in case of necessity, the building may be vacated in a few minutes through the large Gothic windows looking on Fourteenth-street, and by the basement entrances on that street. Except in the elevating of the roof the Fifth-avenue front has undergone no change, one object of the proprietors being to preserve the quiet style of the building, relying less upon the outward show of the structure to attract patrons than upon the intrinsic merits of its contents and the careful management of the institution.

The building in every part will be completed about the 1st of December. Throughout it has been under the especial supervision of Mr. SOMERVILLE, to whose excellent taste it pays good tribute within doors and without.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

E. J. Anderson, a Tombs Practitioner, Arrested on a Charge of Swindling—A Curious Revelation of Sharp Dealing—The Accused Held for Examination.

Justice DOWLING has had frequent cause of complaint against several persons who hang around the Tombs Police Court in search of clients, who have been frequently charged with having accepted fees from prisoners accused of felonies, and then made no persistent nor honest effort to secure the acquittal of their clients. Several of these "shysters," as they are popularly termed, have been compelled to leave the Court by the magistrates by reason of their nefarious operations. Yesterday afternoon PATRICK HURLEY, who had been arrested and committed for an assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, appeared before Justice DOWLING and made the following affidavit:

Patrick Hurley of No. 22 James-street, being sworn, says that on or about the second day of August, 1866, he was arrested and locked up in the City Prison charged with assault and battery; that on the day following his incarceration he was called out of his cell in the City Prison by one of the keepers, who asked deponent if he had a lawyer and what his name was; as soon as the question was asked one of the prisoners called out "Anderson," and then deponent replied, "Mr. Anderson;" that then deponent was taken out from that portion of the Prison where the cells are situated, in another part of the building and put in a large room where he was accosted by a man who called himself E. J. Anderson, a lawyer, and handed deponent a card, upon which were printed his name and the number of his office; that said Anderson then asked deponent for what offence he was detained; deponent informed him, and at the same time stated in detail the circumstances attending the transaction for which he was then in duress, and after he had made his statement, inquired what charge the said Anderson would make for defending deponent, and Anderson replied, "Sixteen dollars;" that deponent's then gave the said Anderson six dollars; that as soon as deponent had paid him, Anderson caught hold of the watch and chain which deponent had on his vest, and asked him what that was worth; that deponent replied that he paid six guineas for it in the Old Country; that the said Anderson then transferred the chain from the deponent's vest, and took from him the watch and chain and said: "You can at any time pay me the $10, and I'll return this to you;" that then he left deponent, saying that he would go right off and see the Judge, and get me off that afternoon; that deponent remained in said City Prison for three or four days afterward, during which time he sent for said Anderson, who would not come to see deponent; at the expiration of that time, deponent was called for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Kelly and Dowling, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the space of two months, the said Anderson being present in Court and doing nothing in behalf of deponent except addressing the Court a few words, and did not defend him in the manner deponent expected he would, and as he represented he would at the time he first had the interview with deponent in the room in the City Prison; that after deponent had served out the term of imprisonment at the Penitentiary, he called upon said Anderson at his office in Chambers-street once or twice, and was informed by said Anderson that he would return the watch and chain to deponent as soon as he gave him $10; that deponent went to his sister, Eliza Hurley, and told her to go and give $10 to said Anderson, and obtain from him the said watch and chain, which she did, and in the interview she had with Anderson, he took from her the $10 against her will and consent, and did not return the watch she had demanded; that the said Eliza called upon him, the said Anderson, the next day, demanded a receipt for the $10, and received the paper herewith annexed, which reads as follows:

Received, New-York, Oct. 30, 1866, ten dollars of Eliza Hurley, to obtain a watch and chain, as I am to return him the money. ED. J. ANDERSON.

That deponent and his sister, said Eliza, had called upon said Anderson a great many times since, and were put off by him until yesterday, Nov. 6, 1866, when he sent deponent and his said sister, with his office boy, to the house of one —— Otto, No. 151 Wooster-street, in said City; he stated that deponent's watch and chain were there, and that deponent could get them there; that deponent and his sister went there with the boy, but did not find the said Otto there; upon arriving there the boy found a letter addressed to said Anderson, which he opened, and said he had to go back; deponent said he would go with him and did so, leaving his sister at said Otto's; that upon arriving at said Anderson's office, he (deponent) saw Anderson who told him to go back to Otto's, and he would meet him there at six o'clock; deponent met Anderson at the time appointed; Otto called deponent and his sister into a room and locked the door; said Otto then demanded from deponent what he wanted, and Anderson said that it was about that watch; Otto then replied that it was not worth more than $3; deponent said he had given the watch to Anderson, together with his money, and he would not leave him until he obtained his property; then the said Otto caught deponent by the throat and said: "G—d d—n you what brought you to my house," and shoved him against the wall; that Otto then ran to a drawer in a desk and taking therefrom a pistol, pointed it at him, and turned him out of the house; at the same time he caught deponent's sister and violently threw her down and shoved her out of the door; deponent charges the said Anderson and the said Otto with feloniously taking and retaining the said watch and chain, and assaulting and beating him in the manner above stated.

Hurley's sister then made the following affidavit:

Eliza Hurley, of No. 55 Spring-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the occasion referred to in the above affidavit, she went to the office of the said Anderson with the ten dollars, which her brother Patrick Hurley desired she should pay to him, the said Anderson, and obtain a watch and chain which Anderson took from him as security; that when deponent called upon Anderson, she demanded the property; but instead of giving it to her, he took the money from her against her will, and told her to come again; that she called there the next day, but he put her off; and when she demanded a receipt for the money he handed her a paper annexed to the affidavit of said Hurley; that deponent was present at the interview particularly detailed in the affidavit of her brother.

Both ANDERSON and OTTO were arrested on warrants issued by Justice DOWLING, and they were arraigned before him yesterday afternoon. The prisoners demanded an examination, which was granted, and they were then permitted to go on their own recognizances.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY AGAIN.

A Wall-street Broker Arrested on Suspicion—Eight Coupons of $5,000 Bonds Presented at the United States Sub-Treasury for Payment—The Accused Locked up in Default of $40,000 Bail.

On the 31st ult. WM. HILT, Jr., an errand boy in the employ of Messrs. FRANK HELLEN & Co., brokers, at No. 9 Wall-street, appeared at the office of the United States Sub-Treasury, in Wall-street, and presented eight coupons, cut from $5,000 United States 7.30 Bonds, for payment. On examination, Mr. MARVIN INGRAHAM, one of the *attaches*, recognized the numbers on the coupons as similar to some printed in a circular in which it was stated that these and other bonds had been stolen from Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, in Exchange-place, the particulars of which robbery have been repeatedly published in the TIMES. The boy, on being asked where he had obtained the coupons, replied from his employers. Young HILT was then placed in the custody of Capt. JOURDAN and Detective ELDER, when the fact that the coupons had been stolen was apparently first known to the messenger. As the boy stated that Messrs. HELLEN & Co. had one of the police circulars, the officers proceeded to arrest Mr. HELLEN, and he was brought before Justice DOWLING yesterday afternoon, when the above facts were recited in the form of an affidavit, which reads as follows:

Marvin Ingraham, of the United States Sub-Treasury Department, Wall-street, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 7th day of March, 1866, a notice similar to the one hereunto annexed was served at the Sub-Treasury, giving the numbers of bonds and securities, alleged to have been stolen from Rufus L. Lord; that on the 31st of October, 1866, William Hilt, Jr., here present, presented eight coupons, the numbers of which are 90, 101, 1,106, 1,115, 3,886, 3,889, 1,399, 1,691, and which are mentioned in annexed schedule, and demanded the same to be cashed; that deponent asked the said Hilt who sent said coupons, and he replied the firm of Frank Hellen & Co., and that they knew from whom they were obtained; that deponent then placed said Hilt in the hands of the officers, when he asked deponent if they were stolen; deponent held a copy of annexed schedule in his hand, and Hilt replied that he had one of them.

William H. Hilt, Jr., of No. 403 Pearl-street, being sworn, testified that he was in the employ of Frank Hellen & Co.; that he remembers the fact of bringing coupons to the Sub-Treasury office in Wall-street, for the purpose of having the same cashed; that he handed the same to Marvin Ingraham, who is present, and that he obtained them from Frank Hellen; at that time he was asked if they had any copies of the schedules, and he replied in the affirmative.

The magistrate concluded to hold the accused for further examination, and demanded bail in the sum of $40,000 for his appearance. When the Court closed, this bail was not forthcoming, so Mr. Hellen was locked up in default. An examination will take place at 10 o'clock this morning.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Aquatic.

Yesterday afternoon a rowing contest came off on the Hudson River at Hoboken, between the Columbia Boat Club, of New-York, and the Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken. The course was from a stake-boat off the Elysian Fields, one mile and a half up the river and back. Shortly after 4 o'clock the boats came into line as follows:

Lightfoot, of the Atlantic Club, 45 feet long. Rowed bp Charles Rosevelt, H. Magrane, J. E. Russell, John Wood, W. T. Frink; Coxswain, S. T. Burnett. Dress, white handkerchiefs and white pants. Built by G. Thomas.

Columbia, of the Columbia Club, 43 feet long. Rowed by Henry Rough, Peter McIndre, John Rough, J. H. Kolbe, J. A. Meredith and Charles Tate; Coxswain, James P. Bunelt. Dress, blue handkerchiefs, white pants. Built by George Roahr.

The *Columbia* drew the choice of position, and took the shore side. At the words "Are you ready? Go!" the *Columbia* went off very rapidly, but the *Atlantic* made one of the poorest starts we ever saw; and when she did get off the boat was unsteady and rocking until she was out of sight. The *Columbia* took a commanding lead early in the race, and was never headed. She turned the upper stake several lengths ahead, and came past home-stake an easy winner in twenty-two minutes. The *Atlantic's* time was twenty-two minutes and thirty-five seconds. At the conclusion of the race both crews cheered and saluted each other, and the contest passed in the most pleasant and friendly manner. Large numbers gathered to witness the race, as each Club stands high with the lovers of amateur rowing. The weather and water were exactly fitted for an aquatic display, and the surface of the Hudson in the vicinity of the course was covered with yachts, rowboats and every description of craft.

Judge for *Atlantic,* H. WALLIS; Judge for *Columbia* GEORGE ROAHR. Referee, CHARLES A. PEVERELLY.

Cricket.

GERMANTOWN VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

The late match between the First Elevens of the Germantown and Young America Clubs resulted in a drawn game, as the Germantown were unable to finish their second inning. On the first inning the score stood: Young America, 69 runs; Germantown, 65 runs. The former club, in their second inning, scored 96 runs, and the Germantown 18, with no wickets down. VERNON made 18 and 28, winning the prize bat. The bowling of both elevens was good, as was the fielding of the Young Americas. On the part of the Germantown, CADWALADER and LARGE, by very steady batting, scored 27 with the loss of one wicket. MEADE was noticeable for his fine fielding, and so was BEASLEY, who picked his balls clean and threw them in well.

Death of Rev. Dr. Hawks—Action of the Historical Society.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society, on the 6th inst., the following minute and resolutions were reported from the Executive Committee by Mr. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, and were unanimously adopted by the Society.

The New-York Historical Society has learned with deep regret the decease, on the 27th day of September last, of its late member, FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D., at the age of 68 years.

In the dark days of the Society, he was its steadfast friend; and lent to it the aid, when that aid was invaluable, of his voice and his pen, and of his personal and professional influence. In 1836 the Society was in adversity; Dr. HAWKS stepped forward earnestly and energetically to relieve and resuscitate it; and his efforts contributed in an eminent degree to restore it to life and usefulness. During that and the three succeeding years, he delivered before the Society and for its benefit several of his brilliant lectures.

In 1849, after his return from a residence of five years in the Southern States, he became a member of our Executive Committee, and during a service of ten years on that Committee, he was among its most attentive, devoted and useful members. He resigned this position in 1859 in consequence of the pressure of professional engagements, but continued to the last a fervent friend of the Society. His last address before it was on the occasion of the death of the lamented FRANCIS.

Dr. HAWKS was distinguished by zeal, sincerity and eloquence in the pulpit; as a general as well as a professional scholar he held a high rank, and his contributions to the historical literature of our country are numerous and valuable. He was genial in society and ardent in personal friendships.

His death is a loss alike to the public and to the profession, of which he was a shining ornament; to a large circle of attached friends and to this Society.

It is therefore

Resolved, That by the death of Dr. HAWKS this institution is deprived of an early and constant friend, of a most distinguished member, and of one to whom its lasting gratitude is due.

Resolved, That by this event society has lost one of its most genial members, the cause of history a thorough and devoted student, and the Christian religion an eloquent advocate.

Resolved, That the foregoing minute and resolutions be entered on the records of the Society, and a duly authenticated copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Destitution in France.

Our readers have already been informed of the destruction of property and consequent destitution of the people by the almost unparalleled inundations in France. Thousands upon thousands, it is reported, are left without home, without support, even without daily food. When similar news reached us from Ireland, some years ago, our people contributed most generously, and ships were chartered to carry over to the ill-fated "Green Isle" whatever of life-preserving means the bounty of America could supply. Now, France calls upon us, and we have no doubt that our citizens, remembering the many important services the French people have rendered us ever since the very birth of our nationality, will mutually strive to do better than ever before in behalf of a suffering people. Our French citizens have already organized and appointed a Committee, and all aid proffered to the sufferers should be sent on upon application given to them. We hope the response will be a liberal one, such as the whole of France may look upon as commensurate with the wealth and power of our imperial City. The names of the Committee are as subjoined:

M. le Baron Gauldrée Boilleau, Consul-General of France, President; A. Soleliac, No. 172 Church-street; P. A. H. Reynaud, No. 23 Beaver-street; L. De Comeau, No. 45 Wall-street; L. Lentilhon, No. 24 Exchange-place; C. Harvier, No. 49 Exchange-place; S. R. Reynal, No. 67 Water-street; C. Lasselle, No. 92 Walker-street; Leonce Coudert, No. 49 Wall-street; A. Noel, No. 24 Howard-street; H. Cardoze, No. 114 Pearl-street; A. Vatable, No. 66 Beaver-street; A. D'Ouville, No. 51 Cedar-street. M. Lentilhon is Treasurer, and M. D'Ouville is Secretary.

Conference of the Congregational Churches.

The Conference, which was to conclude the business of the convention of clergymen of the Congregational Churches of New-York and Brooklyn, whose semi-annual session was reported in yesterday's Times, took place yesterday at the New-England Church, Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, at 10 A. M., by invitation of the pastor, Rev. Lyman Abbott.

On motion of that gentleman Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., was named Moderator, and Rev. Edward Taylor, Scribe. Over thirty clergymen were present from the Congregational churches of New-York and neighboring cities, by several of whom, in the morning service, valedictory addresses were delivered. At the close of the morning session a substantial collation was served by the fair hands of the ladies of the congregation, whose efforts toward the physical comfort of their guests were thoroughly appreciated.

In the afternoon a paper on Infant Baptism was read by Deacon Samuel Holmes, which gave rise to some interesting discussion, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number, which sacred ceremony closed the proceedings of the Conference.

Launch of the Great Republic.

The first steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line from San Francisco to China, and the largest steamer ever built in America, was launched yesterday morning from the ship-yard of Henry Steers, at Greenpoint, in presence of a large crowd of spectators. The launch was a splendid success, the vessel gliding from her ways smoothly and with such rapidity that the impetus would have sent her clear across the East River to the New-York side had it not been for a couple of tugs that had been stationed in her course, and which impeded her progress by fastening lines to her as she came up. About 150 invited guests, among whom were the First Assistant Postmaster-General (McLelland,) and the First Auditor of the Post-office Department (Blackfan,) were on board of the steamer when she was launched. A somewhat extended notice of the new steamer was published in the Times a few days ago. Her length is 380 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet, depth of hold 31 feet 6 inches; Custom-house measurement, 4,600 tons; carpenter's measurement, 5,300 tons. She is double planked and diagonally strapped with iron beams outside and inside, and is beyond doubt the stanchest steamer ever built in this port. She is expected to be ready to start round Cape Horn, to take her place in the China line, about the 1st of May next.

Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Mr. Smith in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, calling attention to the unsafe condition of the draw of old Harlem bridge.

Mr. Tweed said the necessary orders for its repair had been given.

The bill of J. B. & W. W. Cornell, amounting to $17,597 40, for iron furnished in the construction of the new Court-house, was ordered to be paid.

The Board adjourned to the 13th inst.

Note from Mr. Coffey.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in your paper that John Towers, the man that is said to have murdered his wife, was arrested in my store corner of Forty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, you would do me a favor by informing the public that it is not so.

M. COFFEY.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice Joseph F. Barnard—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—(Short Causes.)

Nos.
2681—Matthews et al vs. Macoy et al.
3165—Conley vs. Gerardy, &c.
2015—Brough vs. Thompson.
3229—Jackson vs. Davison et al.
3221—Holmes vs. Lynd.
3693—Wright vs. Carroll et al.
3423—Thompson vs. Moss.
3715—Lonen vs. Andrews, adm'r, &c.
3277—Miller et al. vs. Palin et al.
3671—Pittey vs. The Mayor et al.
3168—Van Evrie vs. the Same.
3675—Whitmore vs. Patterson, et al.

Nos.
719—Knapp vs. McBride.
3325—Field vs. Bennett, et al.
3730—Wernberg vs. Wolf.
3131—Same vs. Same.
2465—Luke vs. Kitson et al.
3029—O'Leary vs. The People's Bank of S. C.
4115—Hayes vs. Giraux.
3713—Seizer vs. McCabe.
4095—Harts, Jr. vs. Wheeler.
3547—Galpen vs. Oppenheimer.
4037—Welles vs. Rizze.
4053—Ball et al. vs. Wiard.
3361—The I. and T. N. B. of N. Y. vs. Day.
4073—Wild vs. Duncan.
4157—Aburtis vs. Day.
3641—Bagnall vs. Woolsey.

Part II.—Held by Justice Mullin.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.
1242—Frisbee vs. Kirkpatrick.
2976—Turner vs. Hansen.
2926—Vaughn et al. vs Montgomery.
2656—Williams vs. Wood.
2816—Davis vs. Culverton.
3504—Allison et al. vs. Fuller.
3684—Willis vs. Major.
3694—Archer et al. vs. Shepherd.
2992—The N. Y. Steam Engine Works vs. Ennever.
3626—Saratoga Co. National Bank vs. Richardson et al.
3644—Guann vs. Agnew et al.
3678—Budlong vs. Hockstadter.

Nos.
3996—Concklin vs. Buck, impleaded.
3028—O'Leary vs. The State Bank of S. C.
3706—Weillbacher vs. Booth et al.
4082—Pike et al. vs. Steinfeld.
4102—Harms et al. vs. Demy et al.
3692—De Pham et al. vs. Ruger et al.
2586—Newhall vs. Taylor.
4044—Phillips et al. vs. Reichart et al.
4156—Doherty vs. Magnault et al.
3568—Trenor vs. Woms.
3524—Fowler vs. Sherman.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Preferred causes only.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
21—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.
30—The People, &c. vs. Ridley et al.

Nos.
34—Babcock vs. Neilson et al.

Issues of law and fact.

Nos.
158—Dwight vs. The N. J. R. R. Co.
164—Rogers vs. Johnson et al.
165—Hirsch vs. Allire.
166—Hall vs. Hall et al.
167—Astor vs. England.
168—Gardiner et al. vs. Tyler et al.
169—Banker vs. Freeman.
170—Palmer vs. Vestvali.

Nos.
171—Ham, Jr., vs. Stevens et al.
172—Libbernan vs. Libbernan.
173—Smith vs. Thomas.
174—Williams vs. Hay et al.
175—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
176—Dunham et al. vs. Newall et al.
177—Martine vs. Phyfe.
178—Rechten vs. Gunz et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.
21—Broadhead vs. Moring.
65—Fithian vs. Mott et al.
80—The People, &c. vs. Metropolitan Board of Health.
89—Murphy vs. Gross.

Nos.
92—Burke vs. Donaldson.
112—Blum et al. vs. Schaffoner.
The General Call is No. 125—Kelly, Sheriff, &c. McNamee, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2097—Greene vs. Bond.
2847—Eagleson vs. Torrilhon.
1797—Livermore vs. St. John.
2673—Cook vs. Hull.
2639—Atwill vs. Blake.
2539—MacBennett vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
2241—Wakeman vs. Gowdy.
2477—Bentley et al. vs. Chase.

Nos.
2599—Bonney et al. vs. Lynch.
2921—Hammond vs. Talmage.
1835—Larote vs. the Compagnie Female Transatlantique.
2559—Laurists vs. Fagan et al.
2569—Joltam vs Phippe.
2593—Langley et al. vs. Morris et al.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1624—Benjamin et al. vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
2746—Burns vs. Rourk.
2690—Brookman et al. vs. Metcalf.
2620—Thomson vs. Speight.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
2818—Burr vs. Hurlburt.
2822—Lynde, &c., vs. W. Ehle.
2826—White vs. The Same.

Nos.
2824—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
2802—McGaney vs. Hunter et al.
2866—Same vs. Same.
2846—Gentil vs. The Mayor, &c.
2856—McCarthy vs. Duryea.
2862—Winder vs. Waterbury.
2864—Butler vs. Isaacs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Adjourned till November 12.

Part II.—Held by Judge Cardozo—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1670—Murphy vs. Bird.
1636—Freeman vs. Street.
671—Hitter vs. McNair.
1172—Meeks vs. Voorhies.
1700—O'Mara vs. Bosbeck.
776—Fishblatt vs. the Am. Me. and L. Ins. Co.
1674—Berkey vs. the Ger. Pel. D. C.

Nos.
1609—Carpenter vs. McGee.
1622—Norris vs. Stewart & Co.
1435—Hyman vs. Franklin.
1582—Allen vs. Morton.
1764—Lerandvs. Flynn.
1765—Kellogg & Co. vs. Porter.
1771—Myers vs. Faulkner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—The Calendar is called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Harford vs. Widemeyer.
—Smith vs. Jack.
—Noyes vs. Wright.
33—Chapman vs. Doty.
43—Martin vs. Stimpson.
45—Meyer vs. Levinger.
43½—Bart vs. Conway.
43¾—Meyers vs. Conway.
47—State vs. Zimmerman.
47—Peck vs. Miller.

Nos.
48—Bartholomew vs. Riley.
49—Bartholomew vs. Ogle.
50—Rutham vs. Raphael.
51—Clark vs. O'Connor.
52—Martin vs. Lynch.
53—Moffat vs. Hart.
54—Laffrey vs. Hart.
56—Bower vs. Krause.
57—Clark vs. Giunezberg.

Interesting Question of Practice—Collision—Act of 1851 as to Liability of Owners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

George M. Pease et al. vs. The Steamer City of Norwich.—This case came up on an application by the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, the claimants of the vessel, to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1851, limiting the liability of the owners of a vessel to the value of the vessel and freight. The libel was filed by owners of cargo on board the steamboat, which was sunk in a collision with the schooner *Gen. Van Vliet*, to recover for the loss of their cargo. The claimants on a petition setting forth that there were various claims against her, arising out of that collision, applied for an order that they be allowed to give a bond, in accordance with that statute, and be discharged from any further liability arising out of the collision. The Court declined to make the order in the first instance, but directed notice of the application to be published for fourteen days, as in case of a process. On the day named in the notice the application was presented. Several parties appeared in the matter. It seemed that there was a suit pending in Connecticut brought by the owners of the cargo of the schooner against the owners of the steamboat *in personam*, in which they had given bonds. There were also other claims. The question was, moreover, raised whether this case came within the provisions of the act which does not apply to vessels engaged in inland navigation; and the parties who appeared were not quite ready to go on with the hearing.

The Judge referred to the case of the *Ariadne*, recently decided by Judge Betts, as presenting some of the questions involved here, but in that case Judge Betts had upon petition, without publishing notice, granted the order applied for, but that he had not himself been able to follow that practice, and had, therefore, directed the notice to be published; that there were several questions in the case worthy of discussion and consideration, as for instance, whether or not a Court of Admiralty has jurisdiction on such application; whether the relief can be obtained in a Court of Admiralty in this manner; if it can be, whether under the act the Court of Admiralty has the power to give to the owners of the steamer the relief required upon a bond instead of payment of the money; whether or not upon such a proceeding as this any parties are entitled to contest the claim made by the owners of the steamer, except parties who have filed a libel. He would therefore postpone the hearing on the application till Monday next.

Habeas Corpus—Judgment of a Court Martial.

In the matter of Michael Doherty.—This was a case of a *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. Vogdes, commanding at Fort Hamilton, to bring up the prisoner to inquire into the cause of his detention, with a view to his discharge from the military service, it being alleged that he enlisted when intoxicated.

The return showed that the man was held under the sentence of a Court Martial, before which he had been brought to answer to a charge of desertion, and had pleaded guilty, and thereupon had been sentenced.

The Court held that as the return showed the sentence of a Court before which the man had appeared and pleaded guilty of desertion, it would not inquire into the facts of the enlistment, and therefore discharged the writ.

Is Maximilian a Usurper?—The Question in our Courts—Breach of Contract—Usury—Agreements in Writing not Stamped.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 8.

Before Justice Potter.

C. C. Clute vs. John J. Keeling.—This action was brought for the breach of a contract, setting forth that the plaintiff had become entitled by a decree of the Emperor Maximilian to construct certain telegraph lines in Mexico, and that defendant had agreed to furnish material from time to time for the construction of the same. For and in consideration of this, they were to have a half interest in the profits which might accrue from the sale of the line to the Government. The money thus advanced by defendant for materials, &c., was to be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the line; interest to be allowed meantime, at the rate of 9 per cent. Defendant having refused to carry out the contract, damages are demanded for its non-fulfilment, to the amount of $80,000.

Counsel for defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a course of action, in that it was not alleged how the breach complained of had been made, and also for the reason that the contract was usurious. Another important point made was that Maximilian was a usurper, and was not recognized by the Government of the United States; hence his decree, upon which the contract in question was based, was invalid. Another important position taken by the defendants was that the contract set forth in the complaint was not properly stamped, in pursuance of the act of Congress.

The case was fully argued yesterday, when the plaintiff's counsel contended that in cases of this nature it was sufficient to simply state the breach of the contract, without going into details; and that in any event the objection could not be taken advantage of by demurrer. As to the absence of the stamp, that was a matter of evidence, and must be met on the trial. Whether Maximilian was a usurper or not could not be made a vital issue herein; and even if it could, that, as well as the point relating to usury, must be set up in the answer, and thus put in issue on the trial. Advantage could not be taken of these by demurrer.

The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, and granted time in which defendant may answer the complaint.

The Jumel Will Case Postponed till Monday.

SUPREME COURT—PART I—NOV. 8.

Before J. F. Barnard, J.

The counsel and witnesses in the Jumel will case appeared in Court this morning, ready to proceed with the trial, when it was suggested by the Judge that inasmuch as there were but two more Court days this week, it would be better to postpone the opening of the case till Monday morning. The suggestion met the approval of counsel for both parties, and the case was accordingly put over to Monday. It is thought that the trial will occupy two weeks, and perhaps more.

An Action for Breach of Promise of Marriage—Verdict, $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM, PART II.—NOV. 8.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

Caroline A. Brower vs. Charles C. Fleming.—This action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of a breach of the marriage contract. The sum of $1,000 was given by the Jury at the conclusion of the trial yesterday. The amount claimed by the plaintiff is $25,000. The trial occupied the entire day. Plaintiff proved substantially that the defendant promised to marry her; that this promise was made at divers times, but especially on the 25th of May, 1864. It was also shown that the defendant, in disregard of his promise and without notice of his intention so to do, married another woman, on or about the 4th of April, 1866. The defence was that plaintiff had sustained no damage; that she was married to one Sheldon, and that if she did not bear the name of Sheldon she ought to, instead of that of Brower.

On the trial the plaintiff, Caroline was put upon the stand to prove her case. She testified to various circumstances, all tending to prove a promise on the part of the defendant to marry her, but the proposition he made to her on May 25, 1864, when, according to her testimony, he said, "My dear Caroline, wilt thou have me for thy husband?" was thought to be conclusive. Defendant, Fleming, through his counsel, Mr. Charles H. Smith, contended that there was no evidence to show that Fleming had been recently married, or that the plaintiff was not Mrs. Sheldon, having a husband of that name living. At all events, it was clear that plaintiff had courted him, instead of his courting her.

The Jury retired, after having received the law of the case from Justice Jones, and soon returned a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff. Counsel for defendant thereupon moved for a new trial on the minutes, which motion was denied. Twenty days were, however, given in which to make a case on appeal to the General Term. Meantime the plaintiff is at liberty to enter up judgment for the $1,000 and costs of the suit, but no execution is to issue until the expiration of the twenty days.

For plaintiff, Charles S. Spencer, Esq.; for defendant, C. H. Smith, Esq.

Verdict Against a Ferry Company—The Rights of Ferry-Boats and Row-Boats in New-York Harbor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM, PART I.—NOV. 8.

Before Justice Barbour and a Jury.

Wm. Beck, Administrator, &c., vs. The East River Ferry Company.—The trial of this action has occupied two days. The facts involved were substantially reported in our columns of the 8th inst. When the testimony on behalf of the plaintiff was concluded, counsel for defendants moved for a nonsuit, on the ground, first, that no negligence had been proved on the part of the agents of the Ferry-boat Company; and second, that Alexander Beck, the lad who was drowned, and for whose death damages are claimed, was himself guilty of gross negligence in doing as he did. The Court denied the motion to dismiss, and the case was fully submitted to the Jury.

Justice Barbour, in giving his charge, recited some portions of the evidence. He said here were three lads in a rowboat on the East River, in the vicinity of Sixteenth-street, this City, on the 24th of May, 1865. One of them was drowned; the other two escaped without injury. The one drowned was sitting in one end of the boat; of the other two, one was rowing, the other steering. The latter abandoned his helm, or, according to some of the testimony, he turned the rudder the wrong way, as soon as he had reason to believe he was likely to be run down by the ferry-boat. About this time the young man at the oars ceased rowing, and the deceased plunged into the water and was drowned. Evidence had been given tending to show negligence on the part of the pilot of the ferry-boat *Suffolk County*, and on the other side that the boys in the row-boat were negligent in not so managing their craft as to keep out of the way. As a matter of law, the Jury must find that the deceased lad was entirely free from what the law terms negligence, before the plaintiff could recover. If his carelessness and want of forethought in any manner contributed to the accident, the action could not be maintained.

The Jury, after a short consultation returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Miller, Peet & Nichols; for defendants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

The Liabilities of Common Carriers and the Rights of Passengers.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 8.

Before Judge Cardoze and a Jury.

Joseph R. Smith vs. The New-Jersey Steamboat Company.—The plaintiff, Smith, brought this action against the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, otherwise known as the "People's Line," to recover damages for ejecting him from the steamer *St. John*, and refusing him a passage to Albany. The trial has produced considerable interest. The facts are mainly as follows: The plaintiff, through a Mr. Bell, had obtained the possession of three state-room keys, which he was offering for sale to passengers coming on board the *St. John*, just before her departure for Albany, at the price of $10 each. When he was ordered to desist from this kind of business he refused to do so, and claimed that he had a right to dispose of the rooms for any price he could obtain. Persisting in this, he was put off the boat, which soon thereafter left the dock. For being ejected, and for losses in consequence thereof, plaintiff claimed the sum of $5,000. He insisted he was injured in his person, his credit, his business, and as special damages, that he lost $304 in cash while he was being forcibly ejected from the boat.

On the part of the defendants, it was claimed that they had a right to eject plaintiff from the boat, for the reason that he was at the time interfering with the business, and with the comfort and convenience of the travelers. They also denied having committed any unnecessary violence on the plaintiff at the time the employes on the boat ejected him. The important point was also taken that the plaintiff had no right to take staterooms and transfer the keys thereof to third persons.

When the testimony was concluded, Mr. Taylor, for the defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint, for the reasons: First, that the plaintiff had not proved a contract with the Company, and even if he had, the contract for staterooms was not assignable; secondly, that the plaintiff, by selling tickets for state-rooms on board the boat, was interfering with the defendants' business, and hence a trespasser. The Company could not be held liable for having ejected him.

The motion to dismiss the complaint was denied, and the case went to the Jury, who rendered a verdict of $1,400 for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Pray & Abel; for defendants, Wm. P. Prentice and Alfred J. Taylor, Esqs.

Business in the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—NOV. 8.

Before Justice Mullen.

Peter Bogardus *vs.* James Hammond; case tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $76 25. George Miller et al. *vs.* The First National Bank of New-Orleans; complaint dismissed with leave to plaintiff to make a motion for a new trial on the minutes.

A stay of proceedings until a motion is made. The case of Annibol Biacchi *vs.* John F. Schepeler, et al., was tried before the Court. When the testimony was all in, M. Larocque, in behalf of defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint, which, after a long argument, was granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 8.

Before Justice Potter.

Chas. C. Clute *vs.* John P. Reeling; (demurrer) argued; judgment rendered for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer. Simon Waldheim *vs.* P. Bender; argued and decision reserved. The Mendelssohn Benevolent Society of the City of New-York *vs.* Sarah Cromelein et al.; demurrer to the complaint argued; judgment for defendant, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 8.

By Justice Sutherland.

Israel Loewendahl *vs.* Jacob Ramsay et al.; motion granted. Laura Lewis *vs.* Wm. Lewis et al.; order granted, allowance $100. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Chas. Slevin et al.; motion granted. Meta C. Brevoort *vs.* Ebenezer H. Brown et al.; motion granted.

By Justice Clerke.

Phineas Windsor *vs.* C. C. Duncan; order corrected. Thos. Newson *vs.* The Continental Bank; settled.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The only trial had yesterday was the case of John Dempsey and Michael Mulady, charged with being pickpockets. Their prosecutor, Thomas Collins, testified that he caught the hand of Dempsey in his vest pocket on the 6th of October, and he found that his watch had been taken. Mulady, the companion of Dempsey, offered to return the watch to the owner if he would let them off unmolested. The Jury returned a verdict of acquittal for Dempsey and convicted the other defendant of a grand larceny of money.

Edward Van Natriner pleaded guilty to stealing two coats from Elvin Spellen on the 11th of October.

Mary O'Brien pleaded guilty of a grand larceny of money, to the amount of $160, the property of Joseph McMorrow, which was found in the possession of Mary on the 14th of October.

Martin Foss pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing various articles of the value of $64, from Julius Jenckner, on the 15th of October.

Wm. S. Bailey pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny on an indictment found against him in May last. The testimony shows that the defendant went into the jewelry-store No. 550 Broadway, one day last Spring, and asked to see some diamond rings, representing to Alfred Given, the salesman, that he desired to purchase one. He was shown several, and one among the number, a single stone diamond ring worth $750, he purloined and went away with. It was missed and he was followed to the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was arrested and the stolen property recovered.

Addy Freeman, a young English girl of 16 years, following the occupation of a prostitute, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny on the complaint of George Harris, of No. 120 Eldridge-street, who had a breastpin worth $20 and a $10 Treasury note, to which Addy confessed stealing.

Ferdinand Heinge pleaded guilty of stealing a money order representing $50 87, and bank bills and currency amounting to $10 25, which he took from two letters he had received at the Post-office that were sent to James W. Schermerhorn, who employed him as an errand boy.

The defendants convicted in the foregoing cases were remanded for sentence.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared on behalf of the people.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Louis Lovell, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thos. Dugein, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Terence Keenan, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. Sullivan, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. Johnson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Andrew Wason, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Francis A. Harris, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Connor, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* C. Enkell, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Paul Christensen, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Wheelan, burglary.
The People *vs.* Geo. Daniels, burglary.
The People *vs.* L. Brigendorff, burglary.
The People *vs.* Patrick Mudden and Thos. Kelly, robbery.
The People *vs.* Michael J. Wheelan, Peter Hart, Michael McCary, and Michael Dougherty, robbery.

Male and Female Thieves—Election Fights and Wife-Beaters.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Tuesday of this week having been election day, no business was transacted in the Court of Special Sessions. As a consequence, an unusually heavy calander was presented yesterday. Fifty-eight cases were set down for trial. Of these 17 were for assault and battery, 40 petty larceny, and one for violation of Health Ordinances.

"THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE GREENBACKS."

Martin Wilson, a verdant young man whose morals are not above reproach, while sauntering in Chatham-street a few evenings since encountered Ann Lynch and another frail woman, and accompanied them home. By remaining all night at the house he excluded Ann from her bed, and she was forced to promenade the streets for want of a lodging. With the appearance of daylight she summoned Wilson from his couch, but he refused to leave. Thereupon Ann entered the room by way of the window, and as Wilson had relapsed into a state of somnolency, she took the liberty of exploring his pocket, abstracting therefrom a pocket-book containing $10. Wilson had been awakened by her movements however, and was observant of Ann's felonious gathering of greenbacks. He accordingly accused her of theft, whereupon she threatened him with personal chastisement if he did not immediately get out of the house. He left. Ann was arrested on his complaint, and on being brought to trial, in spite of the able manner in which she conducted her own defence, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Ann admitted having been several times arrested and convicted of similar offences, but said it was the only way unfortunate girls had of making a living—they must steal or starve in this Christian community.

TOO MUCH HOFFMAN.

Richard Hays, on being asked why he stole a coat, vest and pants from Joseph Keyes, said that he didn't know whether he did or not, but was willing to plead guilty if the witnesses said he was. He said that on Tuesday last he had been electioneering for Hoffman, and the result was he was obliged to drink so much bad whisky that he lost his senses, and didn't know whether he stole the things or not, but thought very likely he did—it would be just like him. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

JUSTICE NOT FORGIVENESS.

Margaret Gannon, an elderly woman, preferred a charge of assault against her husband, James Gannon, a man much younger than herself. The complainant was terribly beaten, and could, with the greatest difficulty, reach the witness box. She did not wish to prosecute her husband, she said, but was willing to forgive him if he would promise not to beat her any more, and would do a little something for the support of "the childer." The magistrate, in view of the terribly bruised condition of the complainant, refused to release the prisoner, but sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

A PILFERING BOARDER.

William Bresina, a young German, plead guilty upon two charges of stealing clothing from A. N. Haukin and G. A. Hulse. It appears that the defendant obtained board where the complainants were, and that after sleeping there one night, he left with their garments. Next day Haukin removed to another boarding-house, and when coming out from his dinner, saw the accused with one of the stolen coats on his back, striving to obtain board in the same house. The prisoner's plea of guilty was accepted; but as it was evident that "hunting boarding-houses" was a profession with him, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months on each complaint.

TOO FOND OF DRESS.

Elizabeth Owen and Margaret Young, two respectable looking girls, exhibited their fondness for dress by stealing three outside garments from Mrs. Kadel. The girls lived in the same tenement house with the complainant in Canal-street, and during her absence entered her room and confiscated the dresses. Unfortunately for them they took them to a pawnbroker who recognized the property and informed the owner. The girls betrayed their knowledge of such offences by pleading the customary defence of thieves, that "another girl gave them to them." They were found guilty and remanded for sentence.

ASSAULTED A BLIND MAN.

Theodore C. Shadbolt, a man nearly blind, was led up to the witness box by a little girl for the purpose of testifying in reference to an assault committed upon him by Robert O'Neil. It appeared from the evidence that O'Neil committed an aggravated and unprovoked assault upon the complaint in his own house. There had been previous difficulties between the parties, and it was stated by the complainant that O'Neil had seduced his two daughters, one of them only fourteen years of age, and the latter had been suffering terribly from a loathsome disease which he had communicated to her. The assault being the only feature of the case of which the Court could take cognizance, the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for three months and fined $50.

A SERVANT ON THE RAMPAGE.

Ellen Howard, a large-sized Irish woman, was a servant in the employ of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell. Some difficulty having occurred between them, the servant was ordered to leave, which made her so indignant that she went to the kitchen and commenced breaking things. A boarder then put her out of the house, but not before she had struck Mrs. Mitchell a blow in the face and heaped all manner of vile epithets upon her and her daughter. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

A WEDDING RING.

Peter Crowley and Margaret Welch were arraigned upon a charge of attempting to steal a wedding ring from David Mosely. Mr. Mosely testified that on Sunday night last the accused came to his place of business, and were so anxious to purchase a wedding ring that he finally consented to open his store and show them some. He took four from the case, and while they were looking at them one of them was suddenly missing. An officer was called in, when, after a short search, the woman was observed to take the ring from her sleeve and throw it behind the counter. It was stated that the young man was to marry another girl, and that Miss Welch was only called in to assist at the ceremony, and to aid in selecting a ring. After the arrest of the accused, the man obtained bail, and was married to the lady of his choice, leaving his feloneous companion in the Tombs. The prisoners were found guilty of the larceny, and fined $30 each.

COTTON GLEANER.

Thomas A. Morris, a night watchman on board the steamship *Cumberland*, was charged with stealing cotton from the ship. It appeared that the mate of the ship went into the forecastle and found a lot of loose cotton lying around, and the prisoner engaged in stowing it away in sacks. The prisoner then admitted that he had picked up the cotton about the ship and intended to sell it, and owned that he had received $10 for a lot which he had previously sold. On inspecting the cargo it was found that a bale of cotton had been cut open and a considerable portion of it abstracted. The prisoner, who is a young and intelligent looking person, alleged as an excuse, that other hands on board the ship had been doing the same thing, and furthermore that it was customary on board all ships for the hands to make what they could out of the loose cotton. He was found guilty of the larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Franelly, petit larceny, House of Refuge one year; Bridget Lynch, petty larceny, Penitentiary four months; Jane Evans, petty larceny, Penitentiary one month; Thomas Bailey, petty larceny, Penitentiary one month; Ellen Abbott, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Peter Hackett, petty larceny, House of Refuge one year; John Quinlan, petty larceny, Penitentiary four months; Wm H. Frear, John Walker, petty larceny, Penitentiary one month; Elizabeth Brice, larceny, Penitentiary two months; Mary Morrisey, petty larceny, Penitentiary three months; Joseph Foster, assault and battery, Penitentiary one month; William Prince, Penitentiary four months; Christian Schribner, Peter Hall, Jacob Kiernan, Patrick Cohen, petty larceny, remanded for sentence.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

MORE ILLEGAL VOTING.

Officer Reed, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Peter Phillips on Tuesday afternoon for illegal voting. In his affidavit the complainant states that the prisoner appeared at the First Election District of the First Ward, and offered a vote in the name of James Burns, who had been duly registered. When the vote was challenged Phillips swore in his vote under the name of Burns. Subsequent to his arrest the prisoner admitted that his name was not Burns, but Phillips, adding that Burns had gone to sea since being registered. On this evidence the prisoner was locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A DISHONEST COOK.

Wm. Robinson was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Ledwith, charged with stealing $20 in United States notes from John Cuisack. The affidavit in the case set forth that Cuisack is the Captain of a sloop now lying at Pier No. 54, North River. That on Wednesday of the present week he hired the prisoner to go with him as cook upon his vessel. Having occasion to go ashore for a little while on the same day, the Captain left his vessel in the charge of the cook, but upon his return found that Robinson had decamped, and taken with him the $20 above mentioned, which was contained in a drawer under the Captain's berth. The accused was arrested soon afterward, when he acknowledged his guilt, and was committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

BAR-ROOM THEFT.

Henry Saunders, who resides at No. 401 Hudson-street, appeared before the magistrate yesterday, and charged one Thompson Miller with stealing a silver watch, valued at $10, from him, on the night of the 7th inst., while he was lying asleep in a barroom, corner of Thompson and Broome streets. The accused was arrested shortly after the occurrence of the theft, when the stolen time-keeper was found sewed up in the collar of his coat. He then admitted his guilt, and was committed for examination in default of bail.

A BURGLARY WITH SMALL PROFIT.

Caspar Roger Barton was arrested yesterday on the charge of breaking into the house No. 178 Greene-street on Wednesday morning last, at an early hour, and stealing therefrom a box of segars valued at $9 50. The entrance into the house was effected by breaking a pane of glass from a basement window. The prisoner was committed for examination without bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8, 1866.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	114¾	30	Adams Ex. Co.	81
53,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	111⅜	100	do	80
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107½	22	Amer. Ex. Co.	87
100,000	do....s10	107⅛	12	U. S. Ex. Co.	80
100,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65	107⅜	100	Mar. Min. Pr.	30
4,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100¼	100	do	29⅞
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W.L., year.	108	200	do	29⅞
			200	At. Mail S. Co.	111
20,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108	100	Union Nav.	114
			100	Boston W. P.	33½
60,000	do....3d Ser	106	700	Pac. M. S. Co.	242½
9,000	Brooklyn Park L.	95	500	Mil. & St. P.	61⅛
12,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan....C.	108½	100	N. Y. Central	120½
			2200	do	120
10,000	do....Reg.	108½	60	do	119⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s	91¾	500	do....s60	116
10,000	do	92	50	Erie Railroad	81¼
20,000	do	92⅝	100	do....s60	80
30,000	do	93	500	do	81¾
15,000	do	93¼	200	do	81⅞
50,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	93	100	Hud. R. R.	124¼
			100	do	124⅞
2,000	Conn. State 6s	100	1800	Reading R.	116
80,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	2000	do....s5	116
30,000	do	33⅞	500	Mich. Cen. R.	115¼
20,000	N.Y.C.7s '76.Con.	118	600	M. S. & N. I.	91¼
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	102¾	300	do	91⅛
1,000	do	108	100	Ill. Central R.	124¼
1,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M.	73	400	do	124⅛
10,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2d.	98½	700	do	121
10,000	P., Ft.W.&Cn.1st	105	1400	Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅝
5,000	Alt.&T.H.2d P.	86	1400	do	92¼
1,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94¾	800	Chi. & N. W.	57
5,000	do	94¾	500	do....b5	56⅝
500	Chi. & N.W.1stM	90½	400	do	56⅝
18	Metropolitan B'k.	128½	1200	Chi. & N. W. P.	78⅞
100	Cen. N. Bank	112	1500	do	78⅝
79	do	112¾	1000	do	78⅝
100	Manhattan Gas	159	500	Cleve. & Tol.	119⅝
400	Amer. Coal	72	100	do	119⅝
200	do	71¾	400	Chic. & R. I.	110
100	Central Coal	55¼	100	do	109⅞
400	West. U. Tel.	51¼	800	P., Ft.W.&C.	109⅛
600	Quick. Min. Co.	52½	100	do....s10	109¼
100	do	52⅝	100	Alt. & T. H.	50
100	Wilks. Coal	71	100	do....b30	50

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅜	200	Hudson R.	125
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	110⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	91⅜
			300	do	91⅛
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115½
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s,....x-c	71½	100	Chic. & N. W.	57⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	61	200	do	57⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	79⅝
100	Quicksilver	52⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	119½
100	do....b30	53	300	Chic. & R. I.	109⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	120	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	51¼
200	Erie R.	83¾	700	P., F. W. & C.	109⅛
300	do	83⅞			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

16,000	U.S.6s.5-20s,C.'65	107⅜	100	Erie R.	83¾
3,000	do	107⅜	600	do	83⅞
13,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Ser	106	150	Erie R. Pr.	86
			100	do	85¾
10,000	do	105⅞	200	Reading R.	116⅝
10,000	N.Car.St.6s...x-c	61½	1400	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
5,000	Minnesota 8s	106	100	do....b30	92
20,000	Ohio & M. C.	34¼	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	92⅞
100	Canton Co.	57¼	200	do....b30	93
100	Cum. Coal. P....b30	69¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	124¾
200	West. U. Tel.	51½	48	Chic. & N. W.	56⅞
300	Quicksilver	53	100	do	56⅝
400	Amer. Coal.	72	5	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	78⅞
400	Atlantic S.S.Co.	111	300	do	79⅛
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	242½	500	Clev. & Tol.	120
100	N. Y. Cen.	120½	200	do	120⅛
100	do....s3	120	100	Chic. & R. I.	110¼
200	Chi. & Alt. R.	116¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	52¼
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74⅞	60	P. F. W. & C.	109⅜
400	do	74⅞	100	do	109⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C....c	33⅞	900	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅝
10,000	do....b3	34	1600	do	90⅜
200	Cum. Coal	69¾	200	do....s30	90
100	do....c	69⅜	400	do....s3	90⅜
500	do....b3	69½	500	do....s3	90⅜
100	Mariposa Pr.	29½	800	Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅝
100	do	29⅛	600	do	91⅜
100	do....b3	29⅜	400	do....s3	91
100	West. U. Tel.	51⅛	800	do....s3	91⅜
500	do....b3	51⅛	600	Ch., R. I. & P.	109⅜
200	do....c	51⅛	200	do....b3	109⅛
200	do	51⅛	400	do	109⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	120	300	do....c	109⅞
100	do....c	120⅛	500	do....s30	109
100	do....b3	120⅛	800	do	109
4000	Erie Railroad	81⅞	500	do....b3	109⅞
1200	do	81⅞	800	Chic. & N. W.	57⅜
600	do....b3	81⅞	300	do....s3	57⅞
800	do....s3	81⅞	200	do....b3	57⅝
2800	do....c	81⅞	200	do....s3	57⅞
500	Reading R....c	115⅞	400	Chi. & N.W.P....b3	78⅜
900	do	115⅝	500	do	78⅜
3800	do	115⅝	300	do....c	78⅜
2200	do....s3	115⅞	400	do....c	78¾
300	Mariposa Min.	13½	500	do	78⅜
200	P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d..c	108¼	400	do....s3	78⅜
800	do	108⅜	200	do....c	78⅜
200	do	108⅝	600	do	78⅜
100	Quick. Min.	53	200	Canton Co.	55
100	do	52⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.	50
60,000	do	34¼	200	M. So. & N. I....b3	91⅜
100	Bos. Water P.	32⅛	500	do	91⅛
600	Rutland Mar.	27⅞	300	do....s3	91⅜
300	do	27⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts....c	92⅜
100	do....b10	27⅞	1200	do	92⅛
200	do	27⅞	200	do....b10	92⅞
300	do	28	400	do....s3	92⅛
200	do	28⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol....x-d	119⅞
300	Cum. Coal	69⅛	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	110
100	Quick. Min. Co.	53⅛	200	do....b3	110
100	Mar. Pref.	29⅞	100	do....s3	110
100	West. U. Tel.	51⅛	600	Chi. & N. W.	57⅛
100	do....s10	51⅛	1800	do....b3	57¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	120⅛	400	do	57⅛
800	Reading R.	116⅛	300	do....c	57⅛
1500	do	116⅛	700	do....b3	57⅛
400	do....s3	116⅛	200	do....b3	57⅛
2200	Erie R.	83⅞	400	do	57⅛
300	do....c	83⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅛
500	do....b3	83⅞	500	do	79⅛
600	do....c	83⅞	200	do....c	79⅛
800	do....s3	83⅞	200	do....b3	79⅛
400	do....b3	83⅞	300	do	79⅛
1200	do....s30	83⅞	200	do....s3	79⅛
400	do....s30	83⅞	400	P., F. W. & C....x-d	109⅛
400	do....c	83⅞	100	do....s5	109⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	62	100	do....b3	109⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	32⅛	300	Mar. Pref....s3	29⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	53	200	Cleve. & Pitts....b10	92⅛
500	West. U. Tel.	51⅛	500	do	92⅛
100	do....s3	51⅛	1000	Clev. & Tol....x-d	120
300	do....s3	51⅛	1000	do....s4m	119
200	New-York Cen.	120	500	do....b3	120
1800	Erie Railroad....b3	84	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	110⅛
600	do	83⅛	200	do....s30	110
800	do	83⅞	100	do	110⅛
200	do....b10	84	400	Chic. & N. W.	56⅞
400	do	84	300	do....b3	57
300	do....s3	83⅞	100	do....b10	57
100	do....s5	83⅞	200	do....s3	56⅞
200	do....b3	83⅞	500	do	57
300	Rutland Mar	28	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	79⅛
200	do	28⅛	200	do....s3	79⅛
500	Reading R....sty	116	200	do....b5	79⅛
400	do	116⅛	100	do....s15	79⅛
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	92⅛	200	P., F. W. & C....x-d	109⅛
300	do	92⅛	100	do	109⅛
100	do....b10	92⅛	100	do....b10	110
100	do....s3	92⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74⅛

Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The official statement of the Public Debt of the United States as for the 1st of November was published this morning, (by telegram from Washington,) and exhibits the following figures, as compared with the October statement:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOV. 1, 1866.

	Oct. 1, 1866.	Nov. 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-twenties, 1864	100,030,000	100,000,000
Five-twenties, 1865	183,381,750	183,381,750
Consolidated 5-20s	——	25,761,750
Sixes of 1881	283,738,750	283,739,750
Old Sixes, 1867-8	18,323,592	16,033,742
Five ⅌ cents, 10-40s	171,069,350	171,069,350
Fives of 1871-74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000	11,750,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,310,665,942	$1,333,558,842
Seven-thirties, 1867-8	743,996,050	724,014,300
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	155,512,140	148,512,140
Sixes to Pacific Road	8,922,000	9,882,000
Total Currency-interest	$908,430,190	$882,408,440
Greenbacks	399,165,292	390,195,785
Fractional Currency	27,029,273	27,558,010
Gold Notes	11,007,640	10,896,980
Deposits on interest	22,500,000	——
Deposits free of interest	23,302,372	36,988,909
Total free of interest	$483,054,577	$465,639,684
Total Debt in gross	$2,701,550,709	$2,681,636,966
Less cash in Treasury	128,218,767	130,326,961
Total	$2,573,336,942	$2,551,310,005

The above statement shows a further reduction in the Principal of the Public Debt since the First of October, of $22,000,000; the payment and withdrawal of the $10,000,000 Greenback circulation, as authorized within the first six months after the passage of the act of Congress of April 13, 1866; the withdrawal of $7,000,000 of Compound Legal Tenders; also of $20,000,000 of 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes, and also of $22,500,000 of Interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit. On the other side of the account the Funded Stocks of the United States have been increased about $25,000,000, and $13,500,000 added to the deposits (and part due debt,) left in the Treasury free of interest. The Gold balances in the Treasury have been increased $23,000,000, raising the total of Gold and Silver in the Treasury at the close of the month *to about one hundred millions of dollars;* nine-tenths of which were in the ownership of the Treasury, and the other tenth held subject to the presentation of $10,896,980 of Gold Notes held by the public.

The advance in the rates of Money noticed yesterday and the day before, from 4@5 ⅌ cent., as through the months of September and October, *to* 5@6 ⅌ cent. for November, was not fully supported to-day. It was quite evident before 1 o'clock that the wants of the Brokers on Miscellaneous Collateral were not large enough to establish 6 ⅌ cent. as the rule of the Street, nor were lenders on Government security able, in many instances, to make up the rate from 4 ⅌ cent. If, as rumored, there was some preconcert among a few of the heavy lenders at Bank and in the Trust Offices to advance the rates, it is now manifest that the movement was at least premature; and certain parties who are believed to have operated on the Stock Exchange, last night and this forenoon, on the near prospect of dear Money, must have been disappointed at the turn of the Railway speculation after 1 o'clock. Prices recovered about as suddenly as they had declined, and on Erie and several other of the Railways there was quite a new excitement among buyers.

The Public Funds were dull through the forenoon, and on the sales made ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. decline from the best rates of yesterday was accepted. The Border State Bonds were excited on Missouris, which sold up to 93¼ ⅌ cent. The demand is supposed to come from some of the Railway people at St. Louis, if not, in part, from the State authorities who have recently sold out some of the Roads, and also their Bank Stocks, to be paid for in the Bonds of the State at their par value.

The Gold Room was ½ ⅌ cent. lower than on Wednesday; sales about 146½ ⅌ cent., and Exchange on London steady at 109¼@109½ for standard bills.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night—the Railways generally firm and speculation active:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅜	Northwest	57¼	57
U. S. 5-20s	110⅝	110⅛	N. West Pref.	79⅛	79⅜
U. S. 7.30s	108	107⅞	Rock Island	110	110⅛
N. Y. Central	120⅛	120	Fort Wayne	108⅛	110
Erie	82⅛	83¾	Cumb'land Coal	70	69⅞
Hudson	124¼	125	Quicksilver	52	53⅛
Reading	116¼	116⅝	W. U. Telegraph	51⅛	51⅝
Mich. Southern	91⅜	92⅜	Mariposa Pref.	30	29⅞
Illinois Central	124⅛	124⅞	Ohio Certificates	33⅞	34¼
Pittsburgh	92⅛	92⅞	American Gold	147	146⅞
Tennessee 6s	71⅞	71⅛	Bills on London	109¼	109⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	107½
Manhattan	134	Metropolitan	128
Merchants'	116	Continental	103
America	138	Commonwealth	110
Dry Dock	175	Central National	112½
Butchers & Drovers	130	First National	216
Commerce	118½	Fourth National	110
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	118½
Bank of N. America	111	Farmers' & Mech'ics'	128
Hanover	111		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	92½	Lack. & West'n Bds.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	118	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	99	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	94	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M.	104½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	98¼
Buff. N.Y & E. 1st M. '77	96½	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 3d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	77
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104½	Miss & Mo. L. g. 1st M	60
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M.	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91½
Mich. S.& N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	106	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	84	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	65
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93½
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	75		

The London *Star* notices the current large reductions in our public debt thus:

"Perhaps nothing in the whole range of financial topics challenges more interest at present than the remarkable manner in which the United States people are grappling with the burden of their debt. If it was rapidly accumulated it bids fair to be also rapidly diminished, and the policy of diminishing it to the utmost of their power has never been even a matter of political dispute. They have assumed it to be a duty resting on the present generation to reduce their debt, just as they assumed the duty of fighting to preserve their country from disruption. *The interest-bearing debt has been reduced by $138,309,574 during the six months ending 1st October, or £27,261,915, a fact entirely unexampled in the history of the world.* The yearly charge upon the revenues of the Treasury has been reduced in the same period by $8,549,100, or £1,709,820. It is the expectation of the financiers of the Union that the existing debt of $2,240,996,182—a sum when written in dollars is so enormously large as to tax the power of numeration to express it—will be brought down to two thousand millions of dollars by the 1st of January, 1867, or at all events by the 1st of July.

That is, *the Americans look calmly to the possibility of paying off within six months $240,000,000, or £48,000,000, a sum equal to the whole income of this country at no distant period.* The gold values of the import entries make the expectation by no means improbable. Up to the 6th of October the amount of gold paid for import duties had been $238,979,377, or £47,795,875, independent altogether of the interior currency taxation. *These facts are well worth the study of British statesmen.*"

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 18,689 bbls. Flour, 9,900 bushels Wheat, 36,903 bushels Corn, 10,320 bushels Rye, 135,274 bushels Barley, 91,000 bushels Oats, 1,372 bbls. Pork, 312 pkgs. Cut Meats, 330 pkgs. Lard, 1,298 pkgs. Beef, and 510 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and rather heavy at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, including Java at 25¼c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19¼c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand and depressed in price. Middlings, 37½c.@40c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,500 bales, against receipts of 610 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,758
Receipts last week	16,519
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	14,845
Receipts in October, 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	119,778
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	483,687
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports week ending to-day	5,288
Exports in October, 1866	18,030
Exports since Sept. 1	39,461
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	327,767
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	161,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 23c., Nashua extra, 21½c.; Pittsfield N, 18½c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33½c.; Red Bank, 22c.; Canoe, 13½c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; Pacific, 19c.; Amoskeag, 18c.; Empire, 13c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's X L, 1½ inch tapes, 48c.@78c. Shirts—Elm City Co., No. A, $20@$26, No. 40, $33, No. 60, $39. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron, Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra, Silver Corrugated, $10@$25. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13; No. 9, $14 50; Home Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Glasgow, 26c. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Victory, 13½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, at a further reduction of 20c.@30c. ⅌ bbl., the market closing quite heavy. Sales since our last, 8,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$11; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 75@$11 90; fair to choice do. do., at $11 60@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 75 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@$11 00
Extra State	10 75	@12 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 75	@12 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 80	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@18 50

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at declining prices; sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 75 for poor to good, and $14 80@$18 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is dull and nominal. Rye flour continues dull and heavy, including Superfine at $6 90@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

EGGS—Have been in more request, including Jersey, Extra brands, 35c.@36c.; State and Pensylvania, 34c.@35c.; Ordinary Western, 32c.@33c.; Western, by express, 33c.@34c.; Canada, 33c.@34c.; Limed, 30c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quiet and unchanged. Domestic apples are in fair demand. Grapes are in very large stock and are quite dull. We quote: Apples, Mixed, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Greenings, $3 50@$4 50; Pears, Virgalieu, $15@$20; Pears, Duchess de Angouleme, $14@$16; Pears, Common, $4@$6; Pears, Sickel, $18@$20 ⅌ bbl.; Isabella Grapes, 8c.@10c.; Catawba Grapes, 12c.@20c.; Delaware Grapes, 16c.@25c. ⅌ lb.; Quinces, $2@$3 50 ⅌ 100. Cranberries, Eastern, $12@$13; Cranberries, Jersey, $9@$12 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are in better demand at unchanged rates. Peaches are more active and higher. Apples, State and Western 12c.@12½c.; Apples, Southern, 10c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@17c.; Blackberries, 26c.@27c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely heavy, to-day, and inferior and common lots have been seriously depressed in price, closing in favor of purchasers. The demand has been limited. Sales since our last, 35,000 bush., including White Michigan at $3 45; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 42; rejected do. on private terms; and Amber State at $3 18 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been very freely offered, and has been in comparatively moderate demand at much lower prices, closing tamely. Sales, since our last, 135,000 bushels at $1 23½@$1 24 for inferior; $1 24@$1 28, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 24½@$1 25; $1 28 for Yellow Western, and White Western on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at about former prices, to-day. Barley has been less active, closing heavily. Sales since our last, 52,000 bushels, at $1 23 for Canada West, free, and $1 07@$1 08 for do., in bond; $1 12 for two-rowed State, and $1 for inferior Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in less demand. We quote Chicago at 69c.@72c.; Milwaukee at 70c.@73c., the latter a fancy price; State at 72c.@73c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 64,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 40@1 45 ⅌ bushel. Beans are in moderate request at irregular prices. The stock is small and receipts continue very light. Beans, Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Beans, Marrows, new, $3 25@$3 50; Beans, Mediums, new, $2 50; Beans, mixed parcels, $1 90@$2 ⅌ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Nov. 6, Messrs. Jones & Co. notice thus: "The Flour market has continued firm during the past week, without any material change of prices. The supply from the interior and the city mills has averaged about 6,000 bbls. ⅌ day, but the demand has been sufficient to take all offered. Receipts of Flour for the week, 21,167 bbls.; shipments for the week, 32,937 bbls. Freight to New-York, all rail, $2 10 ⅌ bbl.; to Boston, all rail, $2 20; to Portland, all rail, $2 20; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, $2 10. The Wheat market early in the week was excited, and prices advanced considerably, but during most of the time since a quieter feeling has prevailed. The demand for shipment has continued active, and the stock in store has not increased. The supply of vessels have been large, Lake Freights have materially declined, and this has tended to strengthen the market. The advices from Great Britain reporting the harvest there the worst for many years, have also caused much firmness, and more disposition to speculate, it becoming more and more apparent that the supply almost everywhere is unusually small, and must keep prices high until after next harvest, which is a long way off. Parties who are well informed estimate that the quantity in this section is less than at this time last year, and that the receipts during the coming Winter will be light. The quality of the arrivals is improving. There is rather more No. 1, and that grade and No. 2 are reported fully equal to last year. The lower grades are becoming drier and more merchantable. No. 3 at one time this week sold within about 5c. of No. 2. The lateness of the season will prevent many more shipments for tide-water. To Lake Ontario shipments will probably be made for 15 days more, and to Lake Erie ports till about the 1st of December. The inspection reports for the week show that 183 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 851 car loads as No. 2, 2,839 car loads as No. 3, and 158 car loads as rejected. Lake Freights close at 14c. by sail to Buffalo, and 16c. by propeller; about 12c. to Oswego, and 12½c.@13c. to Toledo and Cleveland. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 342,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 582,950 bushels, against 239,272 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 7,002 bushels by rail, and 619,687 bushels by lake, as follows: 395,792 bushels to Buffalo, 158,345 bushels to Oswego, 37,000 bushels to Cleveland, 13,200 bushels to Toledo, 14,500 bushels to St. Catherines, and 850 bushels to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage, at $2 17@$2 18; No. 2, $2 04; No. 3, $1 97; Rejected, $1 73. Oats have continued scarce, the receipts being light, and previous prices have been sustained; we quote No. 1 at 52c., and No. 2 at 45c.@46c.; receipts for the week, 9,756 bushels; shipments for the week, 3,500 bushels. Rye has ruled firm at $1 02@$1 05 for No. 1; receipts for the week, 8,838 bushels; shipments for the week, 26,191 bushels. Corn closes quiet but firm at about 6c. advance; we quote $1 03 for No. 1; receipts for the week, 4,690 bushels; shipments for the week, 1,815 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 50 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand at steady rates.

LIME—Has been in moderate request at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Continues in request including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 82c.@85c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Rosin at $5 87@$13 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at 22½c.@23c. for Crude; 36c.@39c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in full supply, with a more active demand for fine shipping qualities. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 25@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$2; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $2@$2 50; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $2@$3 50; Onions, Red, $1 50@$2; Onions, White, $2@$2 50; Turnips, Russia, $1 25@$2 ⅌ bbl.; Tomatoes, 50c.@$1 ⅌ basket; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ⅌ 100; Marrow Squash, 75c.@$1; Citron, 75c. ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $5@$7 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Many lots of Poultry arrive in poor order, and such are sold below quotations. Dressed is in better supply and lower. Live has been quite scarce and high, but at present the receipts are sufficiently large. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@22c.; Chickens, 18c.@21c.; Geese, 15c.@18c.; Ducks, 20c.@24c., ⅌ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@19c.; Fowls, 16c.@19c.; Chickens, 16c.@19c., ⅌ lb.; Geese ⅌ pair, $2@$3; Ducks ⅌ pair, $1@$1 50. *Game*—Woodcock ⅌ pair, 75c.@89c.; Partridges ⅌ pair, $1@$1 25; Pigeons, flight, ⅌ dozen, $1 75@$2; Quail ⅌ dozen, $2 75@$3. Venison, carcass, ⅌ lb., 15c.@18c.; Venison, saddle, ⅌ lb., 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed since our last, under a renewed pressure to realize. The demand has been quite moderate. Sales since our last, 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$27 93¾, cash and regular way, for new Mess, closing at $27 43¾ cash, and $24 50@$25 25 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bbls. forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $27@$27 25; last half of November, buyers' option, at $27 75; all the year, seller's option, at $26 25@$26 50; and December and January, seller, at $26 50, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, closing at 13½c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c. for Hams; sales 130 pkgs. Bacon is more freely offered, and is quite heavy at 14½c.@14¾c. for Cumberland Cut; 15c.@15½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Sales, 190 boxes. Lard is extremely dull to-day, at lower and very irregular prices. Sales since our last, 350 tcs. and bbls., in small lots at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady; Beef Hams continue very dull at $37@$41 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 125 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in limited request, and down to 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Butter continues in request at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Starin & Floyd notices the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: "We have no change of note to report in the market for Butter, except a continuation of the dullness and depression heretofore fully noted, which has been increased by the election just terminated. The heavy Fall trade should now commence with the usual activity, but may be further retarded, if the dairymen still insist on a continuation of war prices. Western Butters and low grades of State continue in large supply, and with the exception of a light local trade for fresh-made Western Reserve, there is no demand. The demand for fine State Butter continues to be entirely local, and although receipts are comparatively light, stock accumulates. The total receipts of butter for the week ending this day, are 9,632 packages. At the close of the week's trade we note an average decline in fine State firkins of 1c. ⅌ lb., without any activity at the decline.

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	40 @41
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	40 @4
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	39 @40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37 @39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	41 @43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37 @39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	41 @42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	35 @37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	38 @39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	35 @37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	35 @37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	31 @33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40 @53
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	37 @35
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25 @26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25 @26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22 @23
Western States—firkins, common	17 @18

We have no new feature to note in the market for Cheese, except an additional firmness and more active export demand for really fine Factories, and additional dullness and depression to medium and low grades of Factories. Good farm Dairies of medium-sized Cheese are not plenty, and continue in request for Eastern, Southern and local trade. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 29,744 boxes. The receipts of Cheese will now be heavier for a short period, as the usual Winter's stock will be put in warehouse here before severe cold weather sets in. The market closes with some firmness at our quotations, which are unchanged."

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	17 @17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	16 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	16 @17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	7 @13
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	10 @15

SUGARS—Have been quiet and slightly depressed. Sales since our last 425 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 lbs. at 13c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12½c., and 29,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 350 bbls., in bond, at 42c.@43c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 45,000 bushels Barley, at 3¾d.@4d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 3,000 bushels Barley, on private terms.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
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OF CALIFORNIA.

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95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S MASQUERADE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hogan, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface and Mrs. Leffingwell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, A MOTHER'S BLESSING. FOUR LOVERS and SHEPPARD AND HIS DOG. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO and THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BATEMAN'S CONCERTS. The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor. THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, FIRST BEETHOVEN MATINEE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO, LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The King of Italy, says the Atlantic Telegraph, entered Venice day before yesterday, meeting with a magnificent reception from the people. Prussia regards the appointment of Baron VON BAUST, as Foreign Minister for Austria, as a direct menace, and hints that she may be compelled by this act to hurry up her annexations. The French transports are ready to sail for Mexico to bring home the French troops; MAXIMILIAN, says the *Moniteur*, will remain behind. The trouble between the Turkish Government and the United States Consul at Cypress has been settled. It is believed that the case of the rebel steamers seized at Liverpool will be privately adjusted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. G. M. FINOTTI, of Boston, an old friend and schoolmate of RISTORI, gave her a complimentary dinner a few days ago, at which several distinguished Europeans and Ex-Gov. ANDREW and wife were present. On Tuesday evening, RISTORI played "Lady Macbeth," to the immense delight of the Bostonians, and, as his highest praise, one critic says that she was fully equal to CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN in the character.

ROBERT BOWIE, an employe of the Western Railroad, was killed near the Western Railroad bridge at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday. While he was at work beneath one of the cars of a standing freight train, the engineer backed down, and BOWIE was caught by the head between the rear end of the last car and the head-block near by.

The Boston papers say that the bonds of the Irish Republic that were issued in that State are being collected by a law firm in Boston, and that the parties who issued them will be held responsible for so doing before the Courts of the State.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the District-Attorney moved the arraignment of JOHN C. BRAINE, Lieutenant in the late Confederate Navy, charged with piracy and murder on the high seas. The prisoner on being brought to the bar plead not guilty. In discussing the question of fixing a day for trial this term, Mr. CRAFT, counsel for the accused, stated that he had not yet obtained all the documents which he considered necessary to safely proceed with the trial. Judge BENEDICT announced that Judge NELSON would sit in his Court on the 16th of this month, giving the opportunity of having the case tried before two Judges, which would not be possible again within a year, and as there could be no review in such a case except on a certificate of division, the advantages of a trial at the present term would be great. The case was then set down by consent for the 16th.

FRANK HULLEN, of No. 9 Wall-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective ELDER on suspicion of having some knowledge of the whereabouts of eight $5,000 bonds alleged to be a part of those stolen from Mr. LORD last Spring. The errand boy presented the coupons at the Sub-Treasury for payment, the numbers of which correspond with the missing bonds. The prisoner was held for examination in default of $40,000 bail.

On the 24th of May, 1865, a lad named ALEXANDER BECK, aged 14 years, was drowned in the East River by reason of a row boat—in which he was at the time—being upset by the ferry-boat *Suffolk County*. A suit was brought by the father of the boy, and yesterday, after a trial of two days, the Jury rendered a verdict of $2,000 for plaintiff, and against the East River Ferry Company.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A large number of bills for material supplied in the construction of the new Court-house were ordered to be paid. A communication was received from the Mayor, calling attention to the unsafe condition of the draw of old Harlem Bridge. It was referred, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in session this month, has made the following appointments in respect of admissions to the Bar: Committee of Examination—EDWARD PATTERSON, JOHN H. HARNETT and JOHN B. HASKIN; Committee on Character—JOHN SHERWOOD, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and E. E. ANDERSON.

A mass meeting in behalf of the disabled soldiers and sailors of the war was held in Cooper Institute last evening, at which speeches were made by Gen. ANDERSON, HORACE GREELEY, Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, Lieut.-Gov. S. L. WOODFORD, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Hon. W. A. DARLING, and others.

The meetings of the Evangelical Knowledge Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were held at the Church of the Ascension yesterday. At the meeting last evening addresses were delivered by Bishops LEE and EASTBURN, and Rev. Dr. PRATT, Financial Secretary of the Society.

A verdict of $10,000 was rendered yesterday for a breach of marriage promise in the Superior Court Part II., before Justice JONES. The title of the case is CAROLINE A. BROWER *vs.* CHAS. FLEMING.

Gold was ⅛ ℔ cent. lower yesterday; sales at 146⅜. The sales of Money were easier than the signs of the day before indicated, and the Stock Exchange speculation was actively resumed in the afternoon.

Produce and merchandise were very quiet yesterday, though prices were generally much lower for the leading kinds of domestic produce. Freights were inactive.

The President's Position—An Unexpected Counsellor.

The *World* no longer belongs to the category of the unteachable. The elections have taught it one lesson, which it hastens to convey to the President. Referring to his position as affected by the manifestation of popular opinion, the Democratic oracle remarks:

> "He (President JOHNSON) must now take the situation as he finds it, and make the best of it. *Powerless during the residue of his term, in all contested questions of domestic politics,* his only chance of acquiring prestige is in connection with our foreign relations. These are less subject to the control of Congress. The steps he is understood to be taking to resuscitate and maintain the Monroe doctrine will be warmly approved by the country. *It would be futile for him to contend longer with the Radicals in respect to the South, and he will best consult the dignity of his office by letting his action cease with his responsibility.* Against Congress there was no appeal but to the people, and the passions of the war have not yet sufficiently subsided to permit them to judge with candor. The ratification of the amendment is not a question for him, but for the States. He may hereafter stand aloof from that subject without any loss of dignity or of consistency. Against the unconstitutional exclusion of the Southern States from Congress it was his duty to remonstrate; but having appealed to the people in vain, why should he sharpen acrimony by further opposition? *The elections, by virtually depriving him of his veto, have relieved him from all responsibility for the action of Congress.* While, therefore, he holds fast his oft-repeated views, he will serve no good purpose by an animated and aggressive presentation of them. *Candid coöperation with Congress on neutral questions, and a dignified abstinence from pushing a controversy in which he is powerless,* is the course which President JOHNSON will doubtless think it wise to adopt."

These views are the more remarkable because in conflict with the language which the Democratic Press has held with reference to the power and duty of the President. For a time even the *World* lent its countenance to the absurd doctrine that the President might refuse to recognize the present Congress, except as a "Rump Congress," whose action is destitute of Constitutional validity, and in whose vacant seats Southern Senators and Representatives should be installed, if need be, by force. This nonsense is still inculcated, as we showed the other day by a quotation from the Washington correspondence of the Richmond *Examiner*.

The *World*, we are glad to observe, has grown wiser since then. The people of fourteen States have not declared their resolve without producing some impression upon our cotemporary. And it has a creditable desire to give the President the benefit of what it has learned, that he may be spared the folly of fighting the wind, to his own serious discomfort. If the President would but heed the counsel thus tendered him, he will spare himself much trouble, and the friends of conservative policy much anxiety.

The main point established by the elections, so far as they have a bearing upon the President's position, is not open to controversy. The people have decided that Congress shall continue master of the situation throughout the remainder of his term; and being thus rendered powerless, as against the national Legislature, he will consult his convenience and his dignity by abstaining from all attempts to give effect to his views. The veto power cannot serve him; and to persist in an iteration of arguments and opinions with not the remotest chance of success, will be to render his opponents more determined and more aggressive than ever.

In our judgment, President JOHNSON might wisely go further. He is, after all, simply the people's servant, and the people he represents having given utterance to their views in a regular and decisive form, he might with propriety be advised to forego his own plans and to aid Congress in giving effect to the plan which has secured the country's approval. In accordance with this idea of his duty, he might be urged to invest with the weight of his authority a statement of the case as it stands, that the South might not rely upon his intervention as a reason for refusing to ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

It, however, President JOHNSON is unwilling to become the mediator between Congress and the South, and to urge upon the latter the expediency of conceding something to effect an adjustment of existing difficulties, the next best course for him to pursue will be to adopt the advice of the *World*, and to abandon a contest which cannot possibly enure to his advantage. He can gain nothing, while he may lose much, by persistance in the quarrel with Congress. And though he may not be disposed to change or waive his own views as to the Constitutional Amendment, he may leave them in abeyance and meanwhile cultivate a candid and courteous "coöperation with Congress on neutral questions."

HIT IT AT LAST.—Few of our readers, we trust, have been indifferent to the active discussion which has been going on in England for several years as to the best means of enabling railway passengers, in extreme cases, to communicate with the engineer while the train is in motion. Our American method has answered very fairly here. But it is not English, and we dare say almost any Englishman could prove thereby that it would not work in England. We did once suggest a trial of our rather vulgar plan. But the suggestion was received with a degree of indifference which showed how little impression the insular mind takes from without. It did seem, however, that a purely native invention had been tried with success. By that invention each railroad carriage was to have a sort of electric bell fitted up within sight of the passengers, but protected by a plate glass. On occasions of danger, such as have not been uncommon, before and since the murder of Mr. BRIGGS, the passengers, by this method, were to consider themselves authorized to smash the glass and get at the communicator, which would, in time, be heard or felt by the engineer, who would, then, naturally order on the breaks, and perhaps stop the engine before anything very serious could happen. We have not watched the success of this very ingenious contrivance so closely as we ought to have done. But, judging from a report in the London *Observer*, its success has been rather equivocal. At all events a mechanical arrangement of a far more stunning character is now being tested by railway men of great experience. If that fails to hit the mark we do not exactly see what will hit it. We quote a brief description of this new signal from the *Observer*:

> "A number of gentlemen connected with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway accompanied Mr. STEPHENS, of Liverpool, the inventor of a system for railway guard communication and alarm, on a trip to Southport, during which a trial of the apparatus was made. The plan adopted is very simple. By pulling a chain a panel between the compartments of the carriages is opened, and by the same action two rockets in a box on the roof of the carriage are discharged, causing a report which is heard for the entire length of the train. The lid of the box, which is painted red, is elevated, thus showing the compartment from which the alarm has proceeded. The experiments were, upon the whole, considered successful."

If this splendid invention *should* fail—which we cannot permit ourselves to think possible—then a field battery, or a supply of needle-guns for each carriage, might perhaps be introduced with advantage.

Democratic Supporters of the Union Party.

The Albany *Evening Journal* refers to the support received by the Republicans on Tuesday, from a section of the old Democratic Party. Says the *Journal*:

> "We should be unjust and neglectful did we forget, at this time, to record the substantial sympathy and support we have received from a loyal element heretofore connected with the Democratic Party. In this county, in Rensselaer and elsewhere, districts which have been regarded as safe for large Democratic majorities, show a complete and overwhelming revolution. There is but one conclusion derivable from this fact. A large body of quiet and thoughtful men, who were ashamed of the treasonable attitude of their party, and in sympathy with the loyal sentiment of the country, have broken away from their associations, overcome the prejudices of the past, and cast their influence on the side of liberty and justice. There can be no more significant commentary than this upon the utter prostration of the Democracy at the hands of its reckless managers. To those who have thus aided in the result, the thanks of all loyal men are due."

The same causes which deprived the Democratic Party of the country's confidence, alienated permanently the regard of the great body of War Democrats. Upon certain abstract questions, perhaps, these men retain Democratic views. They cherish a liking for hard money, for free trade, for a rigid construction of the Constitution in the matter of internal improvements, and for other distinctive doctrines of the Democracy as it was before the war. But while the war lasted they held all these questions subordinate to the one great question of preserving the Union; and now the war is ended they hold everything inferior to the work of guarding the interests of the Union while the work of restoration is in progress.

The severest condemnation of the Democratic party lies in the fact that, despite their traditions and their associations, these men refuse now to intrust that party with power. They dissented from it concerning the conduct of the war; they dissent from it still touching all questions connected with the war. They left it because its leaders more or less sympathized with the rebellion, and because its policy tended to jeopardize the Union cause. They oppose it now because they are not willing to imperil the fruits of National victory by clothing with authority those whose fealty to the Union cause is open to suspicion.

The course of these War Democrats during the war, and their course in supporting the Republican ticket on Tuesday, is the severest condemnation that could be pronounced upon the antecedents and the attitude of the Democratic Party. They cannot be supposed to be unfriendly judges. Their bias may be presumed to have been in the Democratic direction. Yet they have found it impossible to reconcile their devotion to the Union with the support of a party which numbers Mr. FERNANDO WOOD among its chosen representatives, and which would to-day nullify the cherished purposes of the North by an unconditional admission of the Southern States.

The large gains of the Republicans in ten of the eleven States, whose will has just been pronounced, is evidence of the extent to which the Democratic Party suffers from its anti-war record. There might be hope for it if, albeit defeated, it evinced increasing strength. There might be a chance of its resuscitation if it established its ability to maintain its ground. But the fact that the loss of supporters which it experienced during the war continues in an increased ratio now that the policy to be determined is a policy of peace, demonstrates the certainty of its fall. Distrusted alike in war and peace, for what future can it hope?

The Elections and the South.

The *World* of yesterday says:

> "The recent elections have been carried by the Republicans on false pretences. The contest, on their part, has been a deceitful manœuvre preliminary to the Presidential election. They have gained by it the great advantage of deciding, according to their pleasure, whether the Southern electoral votes shall be counted. They are under no necessity of making this decision till after the election has taken place. If it shall then appear that the Republicans have such a preponderance that the Southern votes will make no difference, they may perhaps affect to be liberal and count them. But if their exclusion shall be needed to elect the Republican candidates, they will be remorselessly excluded."

The old story over again. Detected and defeated, the Democrats raise the cry of false pretences, and impute to the victorious party purposes wholly at variance with truth.

On the part of the Republicans, of this State especially, the professions put forward on the question of Southern restoration have been in harmony with the action of Congress. There has been no reserve, and most certainly no deceit. The Syracuse Convention presented the Constitutional Amendment as the basis of restoration, and the address put forth as from the National Union Committee, explicitly avers that the admission of qualified members will at once follow the ratification of the Amendment. On this ground the battle was fought in this State, and in every State which was heard from on Tuesday. Massachusetts has elected at least one member who demands more than the Amendment; but we anticipate that that member will not be more potent at Washington than he was at Big Bethel. With this exception, every State in which the Republican banner has been borne in triumph has committed itself to the Amendment as a compromise, the acceptance of which will entitle the South to immediate admission. Even Mr. FORNEY, speaking for the extremists, admits this to be the case. "Such," he says, in a letter over his signature in the *Press*—"such undoubtedly was the determination of the large majority of Congress when that body adjourned on the 28th of July, and such would, I believe, be the response of the triumphant people of the North and West at the present time." Such *has* been their response. And the responsibility of rejecting an overture made by the Republican Party in good faith rests with the South.

The South *may be* ruled out at the next Presidential election. But it will be because the Southern people refuse to avail themselves of the terms of admission submitted for their adoption. If they refuse the Amendment which is declared to be the condition of immediate restoration, they will, of course, remain out of the Union. And being out of the Union, they will have no lot or part in the choice of its next President. The matter is in their own hands, and as they mould it so will it be.

The National Debt—Liquidation of Two Hundred and Six Millions in Fifteen Months.

From the Treasury Department at Washington, we have now the official exhibit of the public indebtedness, as it was recognized on the first of the current month of November. It is unquestionably the most encouraging statement yet given to the public by Secretary MCCULLOCH, and cannot fail to strengthen popular confidence in the present able and eminently conservative administration of the national finances.

From this statement, it appears that about one hundred million dollars of Treasury obligations have been discharged in the third of the current fiscal year, which ended with the 31st ult., or at an average rate of twenty-five millions a month; that nearly one hundred and ninety millions of the public indebtedness have been canceled within a year, or at the average monthly rate of little short of sixteen million dollars; and that the national financial burden is now almost two hundred and six million dollars below the maximum figures. The net indebtedness of the Government was, on the 31st of July, 1865, $2,757,253,276; on the 31st of the following October, $2,740,854,758; on the 31st of July, 1866, $2,633,099,272; and on the 31st ult., $2,551,310,005. Thus it appears that the debt is now precisely $205,943,271 less than it was fifteen months ago. The interest-bearing debt is now nearly one hundred and eighty-two millions less than it was a year and a quarter back, being at present $2,215,961,282, against $2,397,819,187 July 31, 1865. In the course of fifteen months the currency interest-bearing portion of the debt has been reduced $406,754,105, chiefly in the line of short date and embarrassing obligations, to which the Secretary commendably gives most attention, while the coin-bearing debt has been increased $224,896,200, mainly by the issue of the popular and controllable five-twenty bonds. The debt free of interest-cost to the Government has been least disturbed, and very wisely so in our judgment. It stood on the 31st of July, 1865, at $476,173,721; it is now $465,669,684.

The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:

	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
Interest in coin	$1,288,322,541	$1,310,165,942	$1,333,558,842
Int. in currency	978,771,040	930,880,190	882,402,440
Interest ceased	19,653,444	23,302,372	36,988,909
No interest	441,567,810	437,232,205	428,680,775
Grand total	$2,728,314,835	$2,701,560,709	$2,681,630,966
Less cash in Treasury	132,631,667	128,213,767	130,320,961
Net ind'tedness	$2,595,683,168	$2,573,336,942	$2,551,310,005

In the interest-bearing line, the Five-Twenties now form $823,944,000, including $514,780,500 of the original or 1862 issue, $100,000,000 of the issue of 1864, $183,381,750 of the first 1865 issue, (May and November,) and $25,781,750 of the second (or consolidated) 1865 issue, (July and January.) The Six per cents of 1881 now amount to $283,739,750, against $283,738,750 a month ago. These, with the $171,069,350 of Ten-Forties, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The three series of the Seven-Thirty currency loan have been reduced, by conversions, to $724,014,300 from $743,996,050 a month ago, or $19,981,750, making the total reduction in the Seven-Thirty line, (mainly of the first, or August issue, maturing in nine months,) nearly one hundred and six millions from the aggregate issue of eight hundred and thirty millions through the Government Loan Agency. Seven millions of compound interest notes, speedily maturing, have been redeemed, within the month, by conversions into Five-Twenties of the consolidated form, leaving the outstanding issue $148,512,140, against $155,512,140 on the 30th of September. The Six per cent. currency bonds, issued in aid of the various Pacific Railroad enterprises, have grown to $9,882,000, from $8,922,000 a month ago. On the 1st of October, there remained in the Treasury $22,500,000 of interest-bearing deposits belonging to private depositors. This amount has all been paid off. Then the non-interest-bearing deposits on private account were $23,302,372; they have been since augmented to $36,988,909, showing that "somebody" prefers our venerable Uncle as a custodian of money which is making no income for the owners.

Legal-tender notes to the amount of $8,969,517 have been withdrawn from circulation and canceled during the month, leaving the outstanding volume of lawful money $390,195,785, against $399,165,292 a month ago. This is a very significant and opportune movement in the direction of paper-money contraction, and consequently of the restoration of the circulating medium of the country to a specie basis, which is the fixed aim of the Secretary in all his negotiations, as clearly set forth in his last annual report, and since as steadily adhered to as was compatible with the circumstances and interests of the Treasury and the legal authority and privileges of the chief fiscal agent of the Government.

Now that the short-date interest-bearing national obligations are being vigorously cut down, and that the revenues from customs and excises keep up so encouragingly,—steady, prudent headway is being and will continue to be made in diminishing the currency inflation, in lessening the facilities for purely speculative operations in gold, stocks, produce and merchandise, and improving the public credit, as represented by the lawful circulating medium. As the latter approximates the specie standard, Government as well as private incomes will increase in purchasing power, which will vastly augment the aggregate of annual savings, individual and national, and develop immeasurably the capacity to meet and provide for all our obligations.

Commercial values, based on depreciated paper currency, must adjust themselves to the inevitable hard-money standard, and thus facilitate the onward march to the resumption of specie payments. The more gradual this change is made, the more assured will be the progress from inflation to complete solvency, and the more thoroughly beneficial will be the results. Secretary MCCULLOCH, while earnestly desiring, and as earnestly striving for the restoration of the specie standard, is studious to avoid any line of conduct which would be likely to bring about a sudden monetary crisis, which would paralyze the industry and commerce of the country, sweep away all sources of revenue, force the Department back again into the market as a borrower, and thus destroy not only the good work already accomplished, but the brightening prospects before us,—postponing indefinitely the attainment of the end which everybody fervently prays for as the essential complement of the triumph of the nation over its enemies, foreign and domestic.

The aggregate legal-tender circulation is now $538,707,925, against $554,677,432 on the 1st ult., showing a decrease of $15,969,507, including the converted compound interest notes. The plain greenback circulation on June 1, was $402,128,318; Aug. 1, $400,361,728; Sept. 1, $399,603,592. Oct. 1, $399,165,292; and Nov. 1, $390,195,785.

The matured debt on which interest has ceased, but which has not been presented for payment, has grown from $23,302,372 a month back to $36,988,909. This amount awaits the call of the public creditors, who do not seem to be in a hurry to demand it.

The cash reserve in the Treasury, according to each of the last two monthly exhibits, compares thus:

Cash in Treasury.

	Oct. 1, 1866.	Nov. 1, 1866.
Coin	$86,259,909	$94,413,018
Currency	41,953,858	30,913,942
Grand total	$128,213,767	$130,326,960

This shows an increase of $13,153,109 in the coin, and a decrease of $11,039,916 in the currency reserve, within a month. Of the coin balance on the 1st inst., the sum of $88,516,038 was absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against $75,202,269 on the 1st of October, showing a gain during the month of $13,313,769, and since Sept. 1, of $27,657,340; while the sum of only $10,896,980 belonged to depositors holding gold certificates, as against $11,057,640 standing to the credit of the same parties on the 1st ult., and $15,480,220 on the 1st of September. At the ruling price of gold, the Treasury owns a coin reserve equivalent to about $130,561,000 in currency, or enough, if so used, to bring the aggregate public indebtedness under $2,510,000,000, or two hundred and forty-seven millions below the amount of the debt fifteen months ago.

A Suggestion About the Amendment.

We hear from a great number of Southern sources the declaration that there is no show whatever for the Constitutional Amendment in any Southern State, because there is no certainty and no belief that its adoption would be regarded by Congress as a *finality*, or as the last condition of reunion that will be exacted from the South. We are assured that, obnoxious though some parts of the Amendment may be, and dishonorable even though its third section seems to be considered, it would meet with wide support in the South, if there were any guarantee that its adoption would regulate the present anomalous condition of the Southern States, and secure them representation in Congress. They fear that as this amendment has followed others represented to be final, so it may yet be followed by others of a still more offensive character; and that they might as well reject the present measure as be accused of contumacy upon the rejection of others in the future. If we point them to Tennessee, and her admission to Congress immediately upon accepting the Amendment, they reply that that is all very well, but what assurance or knowledge or likelihood is there of any other State being treated in the same manner, especially when so many leading Republicans have come out for far more radical schemes than the Amendment.

Now, we think they make altogether too much of this matter, but at the same time, as its influence upon their action is beyond a question, why should not Congress, at its forthcoming session, *give them the guarantee*, formally and specifically, that those States which adopt the Amendment *shall thereupon* be entitled to representation in Congress? We can see no objection whatever to this, if Congress be really sincere in what it has already done, and if it really desire the political reconstruction of the Union as soon as possible.

It is quite certain that the people of the North, or a majority of them, are willing and anxious to have the question settled upon the basis of the Amendment. They do not wish to keep up this sectional chaffering for ever, nor do they want to drive a hard bargain with the prostrate people of the Southern States. In the late political campaign, the Republicans have certainly held out the idea that the Amendment should be a finality in the matter of terms offered to the South, and they have only tolerated talk about severer measures upon the supposition that the present terms would be rejected by the South. In making to the Southern States the specific offer which we propose, Congress will but carry out the ideas which have just received such a signal ratification by the people. We believe, also, that since the result of the elections has been known, and the overwhelming sentiment of the country has been developed, a very large proportion of the liberal Democracy of the North are inclined to favor the adoption of the amendment by the Southern States, and of course in doing so, favor it as a final settlement of the main question now at issue. Powerful though the Republican Party be, we do not think it would weaken itself, or injure the country, by paying some regard to this fact.

If Congress should see fit to give the guarantee here proposed as soon as possible after its session opens next month, there is at least some hope of favorable action upon the Amendment this Winter by some of the Southern Legislatures. Our intelligent Georgia correspondent, in the letter we published yesterday, declared that many influential persons in the disabled classes would favor the adoption of the Amendment if Congress should declare it a finality—so anxious are the entire people of the South to bring to an end the political troubles from which they are such severe sufferers. There is reason to think that the same thing might be said as regards other States, if Congress will listen to what seems a very reasonable demand.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—There is quite a lively controversy carried on in the French Press in regard to the subject of the reorganization of the French army. It seems that the proposition to create a French "militia," or "National guard" as it is called, over there, meets with general favor. To discountenance the project, the first NAPOLEON had been quoted in the words he wrote to his brother JOSEPH, then King of Naples: "If you want a national guard, select the oldest men with families and just courage enough to cry, 'At the thieves?'" But it seems that even the prestige of the great chieftain is insufficient, at the present time, to effectually oppose the general desire of the people for general armament, and so, as it would appear, the present Emperor, always alive, and keenly so, to the popular voice, will make such arrangements for the arming of the French people, as will, in his estimation, secure the permanency of his dynasty, and, at the same time, preserve the military supremacy of France. Of the details of these proposed measures we shall speak more at length hereafter.

LIFEBOATS AND FERRIES.—The circular in which Secretary MCCULLOCH calls attention to the providing of proper lifeboats and appliances thereof on board steam vessels is timely and proper. But there is another class of vessels which call for attention in this matter among others. Our ferries are great highways of travel, and the boats which ply upon them are daily crowded to their utmost capacity, and they should be as safe as ordinary methods of conveyance are supposed to be. But are they safe? Let us say a few words on the subject; and in doing so, we will venture to suggest to the ferry companies that there exists a fact which they are apt to forget. The necessities of New-York, in point of its limited means of travel, have forced tens of thousands of families to seek homes on the other side the East and North Rivers. They have been compelled to brace their nerves against the nuisance of ridiculous approaches to the ferries, the dangers of theft, the ice-covered decks and bridges in Winter, the daily spectacle of crowds leaping on board at the peril of their lives, the fear of fire, explosion, collision, or dangers from ice. But all this will be changed when, as will undoubtedly be the case, New-Yorkers can live on Manhattan Island and be carried to and fro cheaply and at fair speed. Then the ferries will be deserted by many; property will in consequence be depreciated except on this side of them; and the short-sighted policy which dictates niggardly and mean accommodations and insecure travel will recoil upon those by whom it is adopted. There have within a recent period been two startling accidents. One was to a Williamsburgh boat, which being run into was submerged so that the passengers were up to their knees in water, and were in imminent danger of drowning *en masse*. Another was to a Jersey City boat, which collided with a steamer—no matter whose fault it was—killing a woman and putting the lives of all in jeopardy. Other cases will crowd upon the recollection of those who read these lines. A Hoboken boat carried down the bay, because, its trip being the last one, three pounds of steam could not force it through the ice. And as for deaths at ferry bridges, solely for want of proper safeguards, and often want of lighting, we need but allude to them in passing. It will naturally be said in reply to all this that the risks incident to crossing wide rivers are of such a nature that no human means can avoid them. The reply is simple enough. Many of the dangers can be provided against but are not. Every traveler on the ferries knows what they are. But is there provision against unavoidable accidents—collisions, for instance, may be such. Well, let us return to our text, and ask whether, in case of an accident to a boat by which it becomes liable to sink, there is means of rescuing the terrified crowd of passengers. Take for example a boat crossing the North River at seven in the evening of a Winter's day. The sun has gone down, let us suppose, and a feebly glimmering lamp in each cabin and a feebly glimmering lantern aloft give all the light that the "Company" vouchsafes. A collision comes—or a fire breaks out. There are a thousand people packed on board, and a crowd of wagons and horses. And to help this mass of humanity and its belongings are a couple or so of little toy boats, without lowering apparatus, without hands to man them, without capacity to save one-tenth of the frightened crowd. And this is true, as every person knows who uses the great ferries of this enlightened City. We do not desire to be an alarmist on the subject, but there is wisdom in looking just a little way ahead. The Ferry Companies have great profits and privileges conferred upon them, and those gifts are accompanied by moral responsibilities of no light description. It is time that these responsibilities be acknowledged, and that steps be taken to remove the discontent and allay the fears of the public at large. Our word for it, there could be no better investment than rendering the transit across our rivers comfortable and safe.

A REPRIEVE FOR THE CONVICTED FENIANS.—There has been but little excitement among us in regard to the fate of the Fenian convicts, since Tuesday last. In the early part of that day they were the subjects of anxious inquiry around nearly all the ticket-booths, especially in the Fourth Congressional District. Before night, however, the anxiety had entirely disappeared. It did not make itself visible again either on Wednesday morning or yesterday. So that it may be safe to conclude that the radical mind, at least, is pretty thoroughly *relieved*; that the fate of Col. LYNCH and his unfortunate companions is, at all events, not weighing quite so heavily on their honest hearts as it was three days ago, and that subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers need not be expected to pour in, just so fast as they did while the great issues of the election were as yet unsolved. This is satisfactory, so far as it affects the subsidence of nervous excitement among the late applicants for Fenian votes. But we have news direct from the Provinces much more satisfactory to the unfortunate prisoners, and any *real* friends they may have among us, *outside* of the genial circle of political aspirants. The local Government in Canada has been advised, as we predicted it would be, to deal leniently with the prisoners. The sentence of death is not to be carried into effect against any one of them. That sentence was a matter of form, which the presiding Judge was compelled by law to deliver, probably with the view of making lawless invasion—like treason—*odious*. Now that the proper forms of trial have been gone through in the case of several of the unfortunate captives, the British Government, taking the friendly remonstrance of our own Government into account, and having a regard to other prudent considerations, have interposed, and at the proper time a reprieve and a commutation of the sentences will follow. If this had been known a week ago, it would have spoiled the card of more than one candidate for public preferment. It is perhaps better that the news has been delayed. Apart from the protestations of profound sympathy with the Fenian cause, made by a class of Radical office-seekers, they had so little to recommend them to popular favor, that they could hardly have made any "run" at all. Most of them, it is true—speaking of the more extreme and violent class in New-York—made nothing by throwing themselves prone before the F. B. Centres and Head Centres. But they might have done worse, if they had shown less fervor in the good cause. Let us hope, then, that everything, including the modern style of political engineering at elections, is for the best.

IRELAND AND THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.—The visit of Mr. BRIGHT to Dublin commences a new era in the proceedings of the English Liberal Party toward Ireland. Up to the present time that party has been content, not only to be ill-informed, but generally indifferent to the difficulties and claims of the Irish people, and in fact the only question that has received any serious attention from it has been that of the anomalous position of the Established Church toward the great mass of the people. Even that subject has been but partially considered, and that many years ago. The last great controversey was upon the Maynooth grant—an insignificant affair, involving an annual gift by the British Government to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, but the object of which was to enlist the feelings of the priesthood on behalf of the Government. As a means to this end, it was a failure, as in fact it deserved to be. But it called forth a vast deal of angry discussion between those who loved to see fair play and those whose Tory antipathies led them to reject with scorn any concession from the Mother Church of Englishmen to the Mother Church of Irishmen. In this controversy, Mr. BRIGHT bore a conspicuous part, for when he contested with Lord LINCOLN the representation of Manchester the Maynooth question was the chief point of debate, and he was a strenuous advocate of the grant, and, moreover, gained the seat. The whole matter went to sleep soon afterward, and agitations upon relief to Ireland have scarcely been revived since. The Irish question, however, now has assumed proportions which can no longer be kept out of sight. It has become a leading topic on this continent, and is necessarily, therefore, becoming such in England. The mission of Mr. BRIGHT is felt to be one of no less statesmanship than humanity. The English Liberals, who look toward him as their most active leader, must follow him with sincerity, and his political programme must be adopted as theirs also. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the course is clear. The country needs remodeling as regards the ownership of the soil; and national prejudices, which have been kept alive chiefly by an assumption of superiority on the part of Englishmen, must be suffered to fade away. The Church difficulty is of another and more intricate nature, but it will have to be met. The support of the Protestant Established Church is a charge upon a population of whom probably not over one-tenth are Protestants. Such an anomaly as this ought never to have existed, and should be removed. Mr. BRIGHT advocates its removal, and will enlist the esteem of the majority of Irishmen in so doing. With the land tenure question he will have to do. It is one intimately connected with the suffrage, for the diffusion among the people of a permanent means of livelihood, and of confidence in the result of their industry, will be followed by an increase of intelligent voting and consequent wise selection of members. Indeed, the relation of the condition of Ireland question to politics is not less pertinent in the case of the Irish than the condition of the Somersetshire plowman, or the Yorkshire and Lancashire weaver is to the struggle for the suffrage. Like these latter Ireland wants to be heard. She has grievances which are of long standing, and she calls for their redress. The party to whom she would naturally look for aid has been unfaithful and careless, and has not heeded her. It has been left to a pioneer reformer such as JOHN BRIGHT to go to her, and endeavor to lift her into view. In this matter the Fenians may have done something to force attention to the existing danger.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-YORK.—Our returns are still incomplete, but the few additions made yesterday indicate about 14,000 majority for FENTON, and it is quite possible that the figures may go over that limit. The result on Congress is as stated yesterday.

THE FATE OF A VERY FAIR JOKE.—Any one who undertakes to send a joke three thousand miles in manuscript, probably deserves whatever treatment a humorous and lively compositor may choose to mete out to him. And yet we are sorry that the infliction in the case we are about to cite should have to be borne by so excellent and faithful a writer as the American correspondent of the London *Spectator*. As for changing the name of Mr. CLYMER, we dare say—as the correspondent puts it—there is nothing that gentleman, after his recent experiences, would so little object to. The story, with the remains of the joke, is this:

> In Pennsylvania it (the Democracy) has nominated a gentleman who rejoices in the name of *Heister Olymer*, and who was one of the bitterest opponents of the Government all through the war. After all, I, for one, am glad that the Democratic leaders have done this, for it secures the utter destruction of the Democratic Party, which, as a political organization, was the pest and incubus of the country. It was crushed before, but owing to the lack of statesmanship of the Republican leaders, it was beginning to lift up its hideous head again. Now it will be ground to powder. [illegible] DIX, a Democrat, would have been elected by a tremendous majority; Mayor HOFFMAN, also a Democrat, and a very estimable gentleman, will be tremendously defeated; and *Heister Olymer will be* [illegible] *wrong way in such a fashion that he will feel like* [illegible]*ning his surname for ever after.* The best [illegible] the largest part of the people will not trust the Democratic Party with the government.",

THE BAHAMAS.

Destruction of Shipping at Turk's Islands—Many Lives Lost.

The following are among the disasters to shipping at Saet Cay, from the recent hurricane of Sept. 30: Five vessels are ashore. The schooner *Sally J. Aiken*, MUNDY, of Wilmington, Del.; brig *A. G. Cattell*, HALPY, of Philadelphia; brig *Sarah Flagg*, MATTHEWS, of St. Christopher; *Rosalee*, of Halifax, MCRINE; bark *M. A. Lewis*, of Yarmouth, N. S. The *Rosaiee* left East Harbor on Saturday; was out of the passage, and was driven back. The British schooner *Elizabeth* was driven from the riding place at the Cay, and destroyed on the east side of Salt Cay. One man only saved from a crew of seven. Mr. POLONEY, the owner, was fortunately on shore. The schooner *Henry*, of Yarmouth, N. S., was driven from the roadstead, and is stranded on Southern Creek, at Salt Cay. The Captain, J. BARNOLD, only saved—much bruised. The schooner *Amelia*, driven from the riding place, with six men belonging to these islands, is probably lost, with all on board. The brig *Howard*, SAULNIER, of Windsor, N. S.—a large vessel—was driven from the riding place, and has not since been seen.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

TONNAGE DUTY.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular on the subject of tonnage duty which is imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, and is levied upon all vessels engaged in foreign commerce without regard to their denomination as to structure, rig or mode of propulsion. The same may be said of those in the domestic trade unless specially excepted, and all are included under the general term "vessel." It is to be collected according to American admeasurement. The rates of tonnage duties remain as they stood previous to the act of July 14, 1862, except as they were increased by that act and the amendment of March 3, 1865. No new or additional duties have been since imposed excepting as a penalty on undocumented tugs. The circular is full and complete as to vessels subject to tonnage duties. All boats, barges and flats not used for carrying passengers nor propelled by steam or sails which are floated or towed by tug boats or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coal, oil, minerals and agricultural products to market, are brought under the Internal Revenue tax, and are wholly exempted from customs charges, even though they enter the waters under admiralty jurisdiction, so long as they retain that exclusive character and only transport coal, oil, minerals or agricultural products to market; and if under twenty-five tons burden, are as vessels, exempt from all taxation.

NAVAL.—THE SHENANDOAH AT MUSCAT.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Capt. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, announcing the arrival of that vessel on the 28th of September at Bombay, British India, whence it was proposed the vessel would sail on the 10th ult. for Point de Galle. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH states that on the 15th of September, while anchored off Muscat, he received a visit from an officer of the Iman welcoming him to the port and offering the usual civilities. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the *Shenandoah*, and was promptly returned from the batteries on each side of the harbor. The next day Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, in company with several of his officers, visited the Iman at his palace, and was hospitably received. There is no American Consul at Muscat, nor are there any Americans residing there. The American ship *Clyde*, of Salem, and *Hellespont*, of Marblehead, were at anchor at Muscat, waiting to take in cargo. On the morning before the *Shenandoah* left Muscat an uncle of the Iman landed with fifty men, took possession of one of the forts and opened a fire upon the town, which was immediately returned from an opposite battery and from fieldpieces around the palace. It appears that this uncle is a usurper of the throne. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH was appealed to by the Iman for assistance; but he declined interfering in any way, except as a peacemaker, and gave his assurance that it would afford him pleasure to intercede and endeavor to bring about a reconciliation. This the Iman thought could not be done, and the subject was dropped. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH reports that the officers and crew of his vessel have enjoyed good health, only one death having occurred. A dispatch has been received, under date of Aug. 29, stating that the United States steamer *Ashuelot* was then at Surion's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Her officers and crew were well.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Secretary BROWNING has given a decision on an appeal from the action of the Pension Office, in regard to claims for the increase of invalid pensions under the act of June 6, 1866. His construction of the law is in substance contained in the following paragraphs quoted from the decision:

"Three grades of disability are described in the act; but it is not to be presumed that Congress supposed that all invalid pensioners, who receive the maximum amount under former laws, would be therefore entitled to its liberal provisions. The applicant for the increased allowance must affirmatively prove that his disability is one of the specific character mentioned in the act, or is equivalent thereto; unless the fact be sufficiently established by the proof accompanying his original application, I am of opinion that the proofs do not bring a case within the act in question, unless they show that the 'disability' is permanent and incapacitates the applicant from performing manual labor to the same extent as if he had lost a hand or a foot."

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 555.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 31st day of December, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of making inquiries and reporting to the War Department the rates which should be allowed to the employes of the Quartermaster's Department in this city. The detail for the Board is as follows: Brevet Major-Gen. A. E. SHEAS, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Brevet Brig.-Gen. WM. MAYNADIER, Ordnance Department; Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Brevet Major-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. J. COILLY, Assistant Quartermaster of Bureau of Military Railroads.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

APPLICATION FOR BOUNTY.

Application having been made for the additional bounty by a soldier who had lost his discharge, the proper accounting officer decides that the law forbids the payment of the claim, and that in such cases, however hard it may operate, no authority is vested in any officer of the Government to dispense with a condition which the law has imposed. The fourteenth section of the law of July 28, 1866, referred to, says: "That no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon the receipt of the claimant's discharge papers."

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

Proposals for an immense contract for furnishing stationery are advertised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The contract will amount to about $5,000,000, the bids to be in by the 15th inst., and to be for supplying stationery for the year ending June 30, 1867, to assessors and collectors throughout that part of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and embraces two hundred and forty collection districts.

GOV. SWANN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Gov. SWANN arrived here this evening from Baltimore, and is now at the White House with the President. No political importance is attached to the presence of Gov. SWANN, however, as the purpose of his visit to Mr. JOHNSON is merely to talk over the recent occurrences in Maryland. Just after Gov. SWANN's arrival he was called upon by a delegation of prominent Western men now here, who were introduced to the Governor by JOHN R. JOHNSON, Esq., of Maryland.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH P. ALLEYN, Associate Justice of Arizona, has arrived in this city overland.

W. W. CORCORAN proposes to go to Europe in three or four weeks, to remain with his daughter, Mrs. EUSTIS, whose husband was SLIDELL'S Secretary of Legation. A dispatch received here by the relatives of Gov. H. A. WISE, of Virginia, states that he is recovering from an attack of the cholera.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed JOHN WISEMAR Deputy Postmaster at Washington, Iowa, and FRANKLIN OLCOTT, of New-York, and A. S. SILL, of New-York, Consular Clerks.

FRANKLIN OLCOTT and A. S. SILL, of New-York, have been appointed United States Consular Clerks, and JOHN WISEMAN has been appointed Postmaster at Washington, Iowa.

THE LOUISIANA UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

A formidable effort has been made within the past week to induce the President to reinstate CUTHBERT BULLITT, as United States Marshal of Louisiana. The matter is now under advisement with the Attorney-General and the President.

AN IOWA NATIONAL BANK.

The National State Bank, at Desmoines, Iowa, has been designated as a Government depository for use of disbursing officers of the Interior Department.

TEXAS.

Gov. Throckmorton in Favor of Granting Civil Rights to All—Judge Caldwell Advocates Negro Suffrage.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Governor of Texas recommends the extinction of all appearance of difference as to civil rights between blacks and whites.

Judge CALDWELL, of Texas, a member of the second Philadelphia Convention, made a speech at Anderson by special appointment, during the session of the Court, in which he urged the extension of suffrage to negroes, and denounced rebels and rebellion.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Patrick Magrath Acquitted.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 8.

The excitement over the Fenian trials is diminishing. The Court opened this morning at the usual hour.

PATRICK O'NEIL was the first prisoner placed in the dock.

Mr. MCKENZIE, before the prisoner pleaded, moved that the indictment be quashed, on the ground of misjoinder of Court, and that the offence was committed in the County of Welland, and, therefore, could not be tried in the County of York, which was one of two counties united.

Mr. R. A. HARRISON contended that his learned friend had placed a wrong construction on the interpretation of the clause; and that as to the second ground, his Lordship had overruled that decision in an application of the same nature yesterday.

A lengthy legal argument here took place between the counsel.

Mr. MCKENZIE—I would ask your Lordship to allow me until to-morrow to consider which course I should adopt in this case—whether I should enter a demurrer or allow the prisoner to plead over.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON—Better be careful how you demur. In the case of the Queen *vs.* SWEETZER, which is reported, and in which I defended the prisoner, it was held by the learned judges that unless the demurrer had been successful sentence would have had to be carried out.

HIS LORDSHIP—Very well; I have no objection.

The prisoner was then removed.

PATRICK MAGRATH was placed in the dock.

Mr. MCNABB, in a short address, opened the case for the Crown. He said it could be proved that the prisoner, on the 1st of June, was seen with what is known as a "Fenian rifle" in his possession near Fort Erie, and that he was a Fenian by the account he gave of himself.

After the examination of a few witnesses, his Lordship, addressing the Jury, explained that the evidence showed the prisoner to be a British subject, and he could not, therefore, be tried as at present indicted. He therefore directed the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. MCKENZIE then submitted that, as a British subject should not be tried twice for the same offence, he should therefore be discharged.

Mr. R. A. HARRISON—The Crown has further evidence. The prisoner, if he is tried again, will not be tried as an American citizen.

The Court at 1 adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is Mr. MCKENZIE'S intention to take the following objections to all the indictments preferred against the Fenian prisoners yet untried containing double counts; and in the case of the Queen *vs.* MAGRATH, he will advise the prisoner to plead a plea of *autrofois acquit*—first, on the ground of misjoinder of Courts—that he is charged as an American citizen; second, that he is charged as a British subject, and that he is charged with what amounts to high treason. That a man cannot be a citizen of a foreign State and a British subject at the same time. There cannot be distinct offences charged in the same indictment. Fourth, that it appears on the face of the indictment that the offences charged therein against the prisoner were committed in the County of Welland, and the indictment, therefore, could not be legally preferred against him.

The Grand Jury entered the Court to-day, and brought bills against the following Fenian prisoners: John Hughes, Patrick Donohue, James Burke, James Spaulding, William Orr, Patrick Keating, William Baker, Barney Dunn and Frederick Fry.

The Toronto Leader on the Condemned Fenians—The True Policy of the Government—Commutation of Sentence Probable—Three Fenian Prisoners Released.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Toronto *Leader*, of this morning, in a long article on "The Fate of the Condemned Fenians" says the formal passing of the sentence of death is not regarded as a certain indication of their fate. Circumstances point toward leniency. The necessity for shedding blood is not very urgent, nor its utility clearly transparent. These circumstances will probably determine the fate of the prisoners, but if it should turn out that none of them are executed the substituted punishment will no doubt be exemplary. Let no one run away with the idea that the Fenian culprits will get free pardon, or anything approaching to it. Public opinion will demand that punishment be certain and severe. Under different circumstances they would assuredly have been hanged. If it were necessary to deter from another raid to execute them, all appeals to mercy would be vain. The Imperial Government will have some suggestion to make on the subject, and by that suggestion the representative of the Crown will, with or without further advice, shape his course. There is an increasing tendency on the part of the public to believe that the full rigor of the law will not be executed on the prisoners sentenced to death. Already friends of the prisoners are raising money in the States on the presumption that they are going to be hanged, and, if it be probable they would not be hanged, the sooner this is understood the less money they will be able to raise. We can afford to be magnanimous much better than we can afford to make them martyrs; but our magnanimity cannot go beyond sparing their lives, if it go that far. Punishment proportioned to their crime, with perhaps an admixture of Royal clemency, they must receive.

The *Globe* has a dispatch from Montreal, saying it is understood the Government at the late Cabinet meeting resolved to commute the sentence of LYNCH and MCMAHON. Three men, named BELL, FLANNIGAN and WELLS, confined in the old jail since June last on a charge of Fenianism, were released from custody, the Grand Jury having ignored the bills against them.

KENTUCKY.

Railroad Accident—Train Thrown off the Track by Highwaymen—Passengers Robbed.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The train leaving here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Nashville was maliciously thrown off the track at Sinking Creek. The engineer was badly hurt, and at last accounts the fireman had not been found. The Adams Express car, baggage car and smoking car were burned, and the passengers are said to have been generally robbed. No passengers injured.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 8.

Further particulars of the outrage on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad show that the cars were thrown off the track at about 2 o'clock this morning, three and a half miles from this place, by a band of robbers numbering ten or twelve men. The engine turned over twice in going down an embankment of 30 feet. Adams Express messenger narrowly escaped burning to death.

After robbing the passengers in the aggregate of $2,500 in money and watches, the robbers left, going in an easterly direction. A band of men from this vicinity went in pursuit this morning. The robbers were blackened and otherwise disguised, so that they were not recognized.

Wife Poisoning—Counterfeiters Sentenced.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

BEN. POWELL, an old policeman, has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned his wife.

WILLIAM LACEY and SAMUEL BATTALIN have been sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting United States currency.

BLANTON DUNCAN has filed his pardon in the United States Court and claims the restoration of his confiscated property.

A Murder Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 8.

In the case of WM. MAGUIRE, charged with the murder of MAGGIE BAER, the court was yesterday adjourned, in consequence of the absence of two important witnesses. The latter were in court this morning, but the jury had to be discharged in consequence of one of the jury being out of his mind.

Seizure of Rifles—Delegates for England.

OTTAWA, C. E., Thursday, Nov. 8.

Two cases of rifles, addressed to an unknown person, were seized and detained by the authorities for instructions from the Government.

Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD leaves on Monday for New-York, to join other delegates sailing for England Wednesday.

Accident to Louis Fox.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Mr. LOUIS FOX, the celebrated billiard player, was severely wounded this morning, at his residence in this city, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in a pocket of his coat. He was in the act of putting the coat on when the pocket struck a table, discharging the pistol. The ball entered the abdomen, lodging in the thigh beyond the reach of the probe. The surgeons think Mr. Fox will recover.

THE ELECTION.

Further Returns from the State.

Columbia County complete—Fenton 276 majority; Ketcham, Rep., for Congress, 254 majority; J. H. Dantz, Rep., in the First District, and Stephen H. Wendover, Rep., in the Second District, are elected to the Assembly, the first by 80 majority, and the latter by 72 majority.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The *Courier* this morning states HUMPHREY'S majority in Erie County, for Congress, 1,396; HOFFMAN'S majority, 800. There are yet four districts to hear from. So far it is a Democratic gain of 500.

Political Rejoicings.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The citizens of this village and vicinity assembled in large numbers this evening at the residence of Gov. FENTON, where a grand reception was held. The invitation was general.

BALTIMORE.

The Habeas Corpus Case.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The *Habeas Corpus* case was continued till 1 o'clock, when Judge BARTOL adjourned the case until 2 o'clock, permitting, with the consent of counsel for the old Commissioners, the parties to be unrestrained until the Court should meet at that hour.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The *habeas corpus* case was continued until this evening. There was a long argument made by counsel as to the admissibility of evidence, after which the Court decided to admit evidence which took a very wide range, embracing every point in the proceedings incident upon the trial, and removal of the Commissioners, the appointment of others and the proceedings subsequent down to the arrest and imprisonment of Messrs. YOUNG and VALIANT and Sheriff THOMPSON.

At 8 o'clock the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

Additional Returns—Blair's Election to be Contested.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Nearly complete returns give the Radical ticket in this County about 3,000 majority.

The official vote in the First District gives Gen. Pile 208 majority over Hogan. The returns from the interior are still meagre, but enough is received to show that Newcomb (Radical) is elected in the Second District by about 3,500 majority.

Returns from the Third District favor the reëlection of Noell (Conservative.)

Gravelly, (Radical,) in the Fourth District, will probably have 3,000 majority.

McClurg is reëlected from the Fifth District.

The Sixth District is doubtful, but it is thought that Van Horn, Radical, is reëlected.

The Seventh District gives a large majority for Gen. Loan, Radical.

There are not enough returns from the Eighth District to indicate the result.

In the Ninth District, Swelzter, Conservative, is probably elected.

Frank Blair's majority is reduced to six. His election will be contested by Branscomb.

NEVADA.

Result of the Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

A Carson City dispatch says that the Union Party carried the Nevada State election yesterday by about 1,000 majority.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature in Session—Gov. Brownlow's Message.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Gov. BROWNLOW'S message was received in the House to-day. It discusses the question of negro suffrage, thinks certain designing men, with the connivance of the President, are endeavoring to overthrow the State Government, and invites the prompt action of the State Legislature in regard thereto.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sixty American Officers Joining the Liberal Army—Marine Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Letters from JUAREZ announce the arrival at Chihuahua of sixty American officers, who would immediately be assigned service in the Liberal army.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, from San Juan del Sur, arrived to-day.

The ship *Cutwater*, Capt. DWIGHT, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Correspondence from China states that the crew of a small American steamer, wrecked off the Corean coast, had arrived at Shanghae.

The whaleship *Alfred Gibbs* was spoken off Cape Horn Sept. 7, and reported having lost one boat and a whale four days previously.

It is stated that the next Panama steamer will carry 5,000 sacks of wheat for New-York.

GEORGE SEYMOUR, third officer of the steamer *Moses Taylor*, died at sea on Oct. 31.

More Troops Needed in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Arizona papers of Oct. 25 say more troops are needed to suppress the Indian depredations in that Territory. The Mohave tribe show friendship to the whites, and thirty of their number are now out with Americans on the war path.

Wheat sold at 2½c. ℔ lb. to-day; Java Coffee, 26c. China Rice, 6¾c.

Mining Stocks—Ophir, $79; Yellow Jacket, $692; Chollar, $113; Savage, $1,455; Empire Mill, $112; Imperial, $196; Crown Point, $875.

Legal tenders—70¼.

Arrived steam-schooner *S. Thomas, Jr.*, Capt. HAYDEN, from New-York.

The United States District-Attorney for the Northern District.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

GEORGE G. MUNGER, of Rochester, law partner of Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, is appointed United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, *vice* DART removed.

Fatal Railroad Race.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 8.

In a race to-day a brakeman on the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was killed by falling under the cars at Schenevas. He belonged in Oswego.

Fire at Savannah, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The stave factory of M. DEFFENDORF, at Savannah, Wayne County, was burned this morning, involving a loss of $15,000; insured for $5,000.

Fire at Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The saw mill of NORCROSS & SAUNDERS was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; insured.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday Nov. 8.

Cotton accounts continue favorable. All the crops spared by the rains and worms will be saved.

The Chicago Tunnel—Scares for the Workmen.

A recent letter from Chicago states that for two or three days reports had been in circulation throughout the city of the caving in and bursting of the lake tunnel, the drowning of the workmen, &c. Investigation, however, proved that nothing serious had happened, although the workmen have had two or three bad "scares." The ground in which the excavation is now progressing has not been of the uniform consistency heretofore shown. Every now and again gas jets hiss in the face of the workmen, blow out their lights, &c., and small "pockets" of sand are opened, which bring to the minds of the miners the thought that perhaps there are larger ones sufficiently large to admit the waters upon them. As may be imagined, the thoughts of the men are not of the pleasantest kind, and it does not take much to startle them, and produce a panic. On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, after a stroke of the pick, a blast from the bowels of the earth extinguished the lights, a mass of earth fell from above, the water rushed in in a considerable stream, and the cry was raised by the men that the roof of the tunnel had fallen in. A race was made in the dark for the shaft, which being reached, a frantic shout for those stationed above to "rise up" was given, and very shortly the men were lifted to the surface. The terrified miners then proceeded to the house of the city engineer, and informed him that the tunnel was destroyed. He at once proceeded to make an exploration, which revealed the fact that a small quantity of water and a mass of earth had fallen from a "pocket," and that was all. The men again proceeded to work, after a two hours' interruption. If no accident occurs, the tunnel will be completed in about three weeks.

CONNECTICUT.

The Elections—A few Words from Old Yale—Freshmen vs. Sophomores—The Peabody Fund—Maretzek's Opera Troupe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1866.

As usual New-Haven went Democratic by a large majority in her city election, the only exception being CHARLES S. BUNNELL, the new town clerk, who was on the Workingmen's as well as the Democratic ticket. The papers are filled with rejoicings at, and reasons for, the glorious Republican victories in New-York and other States, while the Hartford *Times* growls and mutters something about "the Republican majority in New-York being less than one-half of one per cent.," &c.

A few words from Yale may interest some of your readers. The Yale Literary prize medal, open to competition for all classes, has been awarded to H. M. DEXTER, class of '67, of Roxbury, Mass., for an essay on SIDNEY SMITH. Our new Art Building, the gift of the late Mr. STREET, is rather a useless structure at present. Unfurnished, with its doors locked and not a painting visible on its walls, it hardly fulfills the intentions of its donor. We believe that furnaces are being put up, however. The Yale catalogue, just out, shows a total of 709 students in all the departments, distributed as follows: In theology, 30; in law, 26; in medicine, 31; in philosophy and arts, 122. Total, 209.

ACADEMICAL STUDENTS.

Seniors, 101; juniors, 115; Sophomores, 132; Freshmen, 152; total, 500. A new course of study entitled the Department of Agriculture, is marked out in the catalogue, though no students belong to it. It lasts but two years, and ought to commend itself to farmers' sons. It has a full corps of professors and instructors. The old feud between Freshmen and Sophomores still finds vent occasionally, in a turning into ridicule of the greenness of those just entered. A hint thrown out to the effect that the Sophs would meet the Freshs in a grand hand-to-hand conflict at Hamilton Park yesterday afternoon, caused the whole Freshmen class in a body, their courage stimulated by valiant Juniors, to march out a mile or two, through choking dust, only to find themselves badly sold and their rooms plundered during their absence. To climax the ridicule of the entire performance, two of them were locked up over night for disorderly behavior. These "*rushes*," however, are a growing nuisance, and ought to be stopped. They turn the streets into a Bedlam, crowd passers-by off the sidewalks and keep ladies in a constant fear. The Corporation of Yale, at a meeting the other night, formally accepted Mr. PEABODY'S munificent gift. A building for the purposes mentioned in Mr. PEABODY'S deed conveying the gift will be erected next Spring on the southeast corner of the College green. The Board of Trustees is composed of J. D. Dana, J. Dixon, R. C. Winthrop, B. Silliman, G. J. Brush, O. C. Marsh and G. P. Wetmore.

To-night Senator FOSTER addresses the members of the Exchange, giving an account of his recent journey across the continent. There have been four robberies committed in this law-abiding city within two days, and an equal number of incendiary fires. New-Haven failed to get the Insane Asylum located here, and Middletown has secured it. It will be remembered that the State Legislature voted $200,000 for its erection at its last session. The opera of "Il Trovatore" was splendidly rendered by Maretzek's opera troupe, to a full and fashionable house, last night. BELLINI was superb, and all were good. Come again MAX.

H. W. R.

Letter from Secretary Seward.

Secretary SEWARD wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to address the citizens of Auburn while there to attend the funeral of his daughter:

AUBURN, Nov. 5, 1866.

MY DEAR GENERAL: You know how entirely unfitted I am at this moment for the exciting scenes of a political canvass. I was hurried to this place, and I must hasten away from it. Nothing has been left unsaid by me heretofore, and, therefore, nothing need now be said by me to make known my opinion that the delay of the restoration of the organism of the nation is a great error, fruitful only of danger, and that continually. Persevere in the correction of that error.

Faithfully, your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gen. JESSIE SEGOINE.

THE TURF.

The Fall Race Meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park—A Brilliant Assemblage and Capital Racing—Roscoe Wins the Hurdle Race; Climax the Handicap Dash Race; Expert the Hack Race, and Trovatore the Match.

The brilliant success which attended the inaugurative meeting of the American Jockey Club on their newly-constructed race-course at Jerome-park, Fordham, in September last, was so great and signally gratifying, that the Association was induced to hold a supplemental day's racing for gentlemen riders only, which came off yesterday. The weather was unusually pleasant for the advanced season, being one of those magnificently beautiful days which characterize the "Indian Summer;" the atmosphere being deliciously warm, bright and clear, and free from the slightest intimation of the rapidly approaching frosts and snows of Winter. The attendance in consequence was very large, the Club and ladies' stands being filled with the beauty, fashion and loveliness of New-York society; their elegant and tasteful toilettes lending enchantment and attraction to the entire scene. Although in numbers the attendance was not so great as on the first and second days of the inauguration meeting, yet in selectness and respectability it was fully equal to either or any of them. The proceeds, it was announced, would be devoted to the relief of the poor of Westchester County, in whose limits the course is located. The jockeys in all the races, with the exception of the match between *Trovatore* and *Her Ladyship* were confined to gentlemen riders, and this circumstance by increasing the uncertainty of the issues augmented also the interest with which the races were regarded. No publicity had been given to the meeting by means of advertisements, the Association being evidently more desirous of selectness than number in the attendance. Since the last meeting several important improvements and alterations have been effected; the most material of which is the removal of the Judges' stand to the opposite side of the track from that on which it previously stood to the spot where the timer's stand was located, the latter now being placed on the previous site of the former. We missed the familiar tones of the voice of Dr. UNDERWOOD, the well-known pool auctioneer, whose professional services in bringing together intending speculators on the coming events are so useful, and so much appreciated. On inquiry we learned that the Club were desirous of tacitly discouraging betting on races, and therefore would not sanction any pool selling yesterday. If this is really so, the Association have made a great mistake, for the fact cannot be controverted that the interest felt in the sports of the turf can be accurately guaged by the amount of momentary speculation it gives rise to, and the more racing flurishes, the heavier and more extensive will the betting invariably be found.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event on the programme, and had six horses entered, viz: *Yellowhammer*, aged, carrying 150 pounds; *Roscoe*, 5 years, 140 pounds; *Surprise*, 150 pounds; *Glencoe*, 6 years, 155 pounds; *Starlight*, 4 years 150 pounds; and *Zigzag*, 6 years, 180 pounds. Of this lot, three came to the post. *Yellowhammer*, ridden by Mr. RUSSELL, *Roscoe*, ridden by Mr. BOISSEAU, and *Surprise*, ridden by Col. STOUGHTON. *Surprise* was the favorite against the field, but the absence of pool-selling prevented much business being done. A good start was effected, but to the consternation of his backers, *Surprise* refused the first hurdle opposite the grand stand on the three-quarter mile course, and leaping the rails, galloped far into the inclosure before his rider could stop him; he was in consequence looked upon as out of the race, and the interest became centered in the other two. *Yellowhammer* took the hurdle first and carried on the running, being twenty lengths ahead of *Roscoe* at the second hurdle on the three-quarter stretch, and as far in front at the third hurdle on the homestretch, and as they passed the stand the first time round. The fourth and fifth hurdles were taken the same way, but at the half-mile pole *Roscoe* began to creep gradually up, was on even terms as they leaped the sixth hurdle side by side. A most exciting race now ensued, unfortunately of short duration, for in rounding the turn into the homestretch for the final run home the girths of *Yellowhammer's* saddle broke and his rider was thrown to the ground. *Roscoe*, thus left without an opponent, cleared the last hurdle in beautiful style, and came home a very easy winner of the race in 4 minutes 15 seconds. The interest of the race was not yet over, for the rider of *Surprise* having brought his horse back into the track, was going around with the intention of taking second money. *Yellowhammer*, however, having been stopped near the Judges' stand, was taken back to the place where his rider had been thrown, and the latter remounted. *Surprise* was rapidly gaining upon him, and the interest was culminating to the highest pitch, when in leaping the last hurdle, the rider of *Surprise* was unseated, and he fell, leaving *Yellowhammer* to come home the winner of the second money.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, one mile and three-quarters.

L. W. Jerome enters b. h. *Roscoe*, 5 years, 140 pounds, (Boisseau).......... 1
J. F. Stone enters ch. m. *Yellowhammer*, aged, 150 pounds, (Russell).......... 2
C. B. Stoughton enters b. h. *Surprise*, 150 pounds, Stoughton).......... 3
Time 4:15.

THE MATCH RACE

dash of three-quarters of a mile, between Mr. L. W. JEROME'S b. h. *Trovatore*, 100 pounds, and Mr. A. BELMONT'S ch. m. *Her Ladyship*, 97 pounds, was the next event. The mare was the favorite at $100 to $70, taken readily by the *cognoscente* who noticed how fine in condition *Trovatore* looked, and took into consideration the light weight he had to carry. They reasoned that if he retained anything like the speed he possessed when he beat the fleet mare *Lavra Farris*, and a large field on the Union Course, Long Island, five years ago, he could not be beaten, and on this ground they supported him so spiritedly that the odds became considerably reduced before the start was effected. They got away well together, *Trovatore* quickly showing in front, but at the half-mile pole *Her Ladyship* was on even terms and they ran thus to the distance, where the rider of the mare commenced using both whip and spur, while *Trovatore's* jockey sat perfectly quiet. A few strides further and *Her Ladyship* compounded, and *Trovatore* quitting her, won with consummate ease by two lengths in 1:21¼.

SECOND RACE.—Match—Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. L. W. Jerome's b. h. Trovatore, 100 lbs.......... 1
Mr. A. Belmont's ch. m. Her Ladyship, 97 lbs.......... 2
Time—1 21¼.

THE HANDICAP DASH

followed, and of the five horses entered and handicapped, all, except *Richmond*, whose owner refused to accept 170 pounds weight imposed upon him. The starters were Mr. H. RUSSELL'S ch. m. *Her Ladyship*, five years old, 150 pounds; Messrs. FORBES and JEROME'S b. f. *Silkstone*, 4 years old, 150 pounds; and their b. h. *Trovatore*, 160 pounds, and *Climax*, aged, 165 pounds. The latter was ridden by that accomplished and popular gentleman rider, Mr. ELWES, and this fact, with his own well-known speed, made him the favorite, the betting being $100 to $70 on his beating the field. *Silkstone*, with *Trovatore* in attendance, was first off, and cut out the running, the favorite laying quietly in the third place. In this order they ran the first half mile, but on the third quarter *Climax* went in front, and *Silkstone* falling back broken, was passed by *Trovatore* and *Her Ladyship*. On the turn into the homestretch *Trovatore* seemed to be gaining, but once fairly into the straight run in the fine speed of *Climax* told, and leaving his opponents as if they were standing he galloped home an easy winner by four lengths; *Trovatore* second, and *Silkstone* last. Time, 2:28.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap Dash of one mile and a quarter.
R. B. Forbes, Jr., enters br. h. Climax, 165 lbs. (Elwes.).......... 1
Forbes and Jerome enters b. h. Trovatore, 160 lbs. 2
H. Russell enters ch. m. Her Ladyship, 150 lbs. 3
Forbes and Jerome enters b. f. Silkstone, 140 lbs. 4
Time—2:28.

THE GENTLEMAN'S HACK RACE,

a dash of three-quarters of a mile, with ten entries, wound up the day's sport. Of these the following seven started: Mr. MEYERS' gr. h. *Gen. Blenker*, aged, 161 pounds; Mr. R. FORSYTH'S ch. m. *Lily of the West*, aged, 158 pounds; Mr. I. A. BALLI'S *Lady Teazle.*, 7 years, 158 pounds; L. W. JEROME'S br. g. *Dainty*, 4 years, 142 pounds; Mr. F. MAHON'S ch. g. *Expect*, 6 years, 154 pounds; Dr. BAYARD'S br. m. *Kate Hays*, 6 years, 154 pounds, and Mr. C. F. ELWE'S bl. g. *Black Knight*, 4 years, 147 pounds. *Black Knight*, more on account of his rider and owner than anything known of, his own merits was made the favorite, the current betting being $100 to $80 on the field against him. Before they had gone half a mile, the field presented a spread-eagled appearance, and it was current the issue laid between the favorite and *Expect*. After a splendid race home between these two, *Expect* won by a length; *Black Knight* not being able to get fairly up. *Lilly of the West* was third, *Kate Hays* fourth, and others unplaced.

Time—1 26.

FOURTH RACE.—Gentlemen's Hack Race. Three-quarter mile dash.
M. F. Mahon's ch. g. *Expect*, 6, years, 154 pounds, (Stoughton).......... 1
C. F. Elwes' blk. g. *Black Knight*, 4 years, 148 pounds, (Owner).......... 3
R. Forsyth's ch. m. *Lily of the West*, aged, 158 pounds, (Winthrop).......... 3
Dr. Bogardus' br. m. *Kate Hays*, 6 years, 154 pounds, (Owner).......... 4
J. Meyers' gr. h. *Gen. Blenker*, aged 160 pounds, (Bach).......... 0
J. A. Ralli's b. m. *Lady Teazle*, 7 years, 158 pounds, (Owner).......... 0
L. W. Jerome's br. g. *Dainty*, 4 years, 142 pounds.. 0
Time 1:26.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTENARY JUBILEE OF THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The Sabbath-school attached to the Forsyth-street M. E. Church held a centenary jubilee last evening, which was liberally patronized by its numerous friends, who crowded the building. The musical portion of the programme, consisting principally of choruses, was finely rendered by the scholars, under the able direction of Miss CRAWFORD, who presided at the organ. All who took active part in the exercises did very great credit to themselves, as well as to their faithful tutor, Rev. FRANK BROWN, to whose unremitting labors to prepare them for a faithful representation of their several parts is due in a great measure the success of the jubilee. The most noticeable feature, however, was the prominent part taken by the little folks of the Infant Class, who delighted the audience, throughout, with their most pleasing and happy efforts. Their vocal endeavors were particularly successful, which was doubtless due to the musical culture of their able teacher, Miss O———, who has rendered her class famous for their charming singing. The declamations and dialogues were also well delivered. In short, the occasion was all that could be desired by the most sanguine friends of the school.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—The Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the Female Assistance Society was held yesterday at 12 M., at the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. Rev. JOSEPH S. DURYEA presided, and opened proceedings by a short prayer. Miss A. E. OAKLEY, Secretary, then read the annual report, stating the object of the Society to be the relief and religious instruction of the sick poor of New-York. More than 5,000 pensioners had received aid, and most of these had been assisted weekly. The Dorcas Society, an offshoot of the Assistance Society, had provided 10,124 garments and 60 blankets for the use of the sick poor. The Treasurer's report was next read, showing the expenditures for the last year, which amounted to $6,337. Balance on hand, $16,814. The Dorcas Society had expended, during the past year, $1,151; balance in the treasury, $9,346. The reports being adopted, Rev. Mr. DURYEA delivered an address. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directresses, Mrs. Dr. A. PURDY, Mrs. SILAS BROWN, Mrs. NICOL; Acting Treasurer, Mrs. MITCHELL; Secretaries, Mrs. M. POST, Recording; Miss A. E. OAKLEY, Corresponding. A large Board of Managers was also elected. The meeting then adjourned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—On Tuesday next Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. will sell at their rooms, No. 498 Broadway, the valuable library of Mr. WILLIAM H. CORNER, of Baltimore. Mr. CORNER has been long known as a dilligent collector of books, portraits and autograph letters pertaining to the History of America. The collection comprises about two thousand volumes, some of them exceedingly rare, and a unique collection of nearly 500 portraits of eminent statesmen and distinguished men, whose names are identified with the early history of our country. Many of these works cannot be duplicated at this day. The catalogue of sale is of itself a beautiful specimen of pamphlet printing, and was executed in Baltimore. A great interest in this sale is manifested among collectors of rare books, and fabulous prices have already been offered for some of the books at private sale. These offers have been refused, however, as the entire collection is to be disposed of under the hammer.

FIRE IN A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given at No. 206 Fulton-street, occupied by the New-York Tobacco Works, DAVID O'NEIL proprietor. The flames were discovered on the third floor, having been caused by the furnace used for drying tobacco becoming overheated and setting fire to a partition. Engine Company No. 29 being close at hand soon extinguished the flames, the damage not exceeding $100 on stock. The building is uninjured. This is the second fire in twenty-four hours stopped by this company.

KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—An aged woman named MARGARET MCWILLIAMS was run over and instantly killed last evening by the 5:30 train coming North, while attempting to cross the track at the intersection of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. The remains were conveyed to her late residence, in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, where an inquest will be held to-morrow by the Coroner.

RUN OVER BY A TRUCK.—Last evening about 5 o'clock, an unknown boy was run over by a truck in West-street, and instantly killed. The body of the unfortunate boy was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The driver of the truck, DANIEL CAMPBELL by name, was arrested and conveyed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he was detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.—The first promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment Band, (GRAFULLA'S,) will be given at the Armory of the regiment, to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

In speaking of the Massachusetts election, the Newburyport *Herald* says: "The only question with the opposition to the Republicans was, shall the Democratic Party survive? All the nominations were made without reference to the Administration. The result was that those Republicans who had shown a disposition to leave their party to support the President, generally returned to their allegiance. Hence the opposition to the Radical Republicans is simply nothing, and not so likely to come to a majority, within ten years, as would have been the JOHNSON Republicans, had they organized by themselves last August. Such a party could have thrown 20,000 votes, and it would have been a live party."

A mean hoax was practiced in some portions of Delaware on election day, but with the only effect of interrupting votes for a time. An unknown man rode up to the places where the elections were held in Brandywine, Christiana and Mill Creek Hundreds, having a letter, and a bundle of tickets for each place—the letter representing that SAULSBURY had suddenly died of apoplexy, and that a convention had been held, and JEFFERSON, of Port Penn, nominated in his place, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor. The tickets left had the name of JEFFERSON and the Democratic nominees, and that of SAULSBURY left off.

In Massachusetts the President of the last Senate, and the Speaker of the last House, are among the members elect to the Legislature. The Boston *Traveller* thinks the next Legislature will contain more than the usual number of men of marked ability and experience.

A Bitter Pill.

The success that Swietenia is meeting with being used by every lady and gentleman of taste, is a Bitter Pill to the other worthless and injurious dentifrices that have been palmed off on the public.—*Advertisement.*

A SUBJECT OF IMPORTANCE.—The preservation of valuable books and papers is always of paramount importance to business men and others in the community. Of the various kinds of Safes manufactured and now in use (and their name is legion,) but few of them are possessed of really fire-proof qualities. Most of these are filled with a moist mixture, which is injurious to the contents of the safe, moulding the books, &c. A Safe, dry at all times as well as perfectly fire-proof, is of recent introduction, comparatively, in this country. We refer to Marvin's Safes. Their certificates and testimonials are ample and satisfactory enough to convince the most incredulous of their entire superiority over others. Their warehouses are at No. 721 Chestnut-st., (Masonic Hall,) and No. 265 Broadway, New-York.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

A. A. FAVARGER will give an explanation of his system of teaching to speak French on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Adorn the Children.

Do you ask how and where?
With the new fancy hats
At GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple flange fire-proof safes, burglar-proof vaults, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand safes. At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition this week, bronze articles, retailed at wholesale prices. All our fancy articles at equally low rates.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAYTON—HORTON.—At the Presbyterian Church, Southold, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Epher Whitaker, GEO. W. DAYTON, of Brooklyn, to MARY M., daughter of Silas Horton, Esq., of the former place.

FRANKLIN—HICKS.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, by Friends' ceremony, PETER B. FRANKLIN to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Elias Hicks.

JAMES—HAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., HENRY JAMES to JULIA FRANCES, second daughter of A. T. Hand, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MOORE—PIRNIE.—In East Chester, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, WM. C. MOORE, of New-York, to Miss SARAH M. PIRNIE, daughter of Peter Pirnie, Esq.

NORRIS—HASBROOK.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, by Rev. Ira C. Tyson, Mr. ISAAC O. NORRIS to Miss PHEBE F., daughter of Mr. Z. V. Hasbrook, all of Hughsonville, N. Y.

DIED.

BOHANNAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 8, ELIZABETH ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Wilson and Esther Bohannan, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Conselyea-st., fourth house above Bushwick-av., Dutch Reformed Church.

CARMAN.—At Chappaqua, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, ALICE L. E., aged 7 years, 3 months and 6 days. Also, on Thursday, Nov. 8, LOUISE ADELE, aged 1 year and 8 months, only children of James S. and Julia S. Carman.

Funeral at the 27th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Friday,) Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock.

CRANE.—In this City on Wednesday, Nov. 7, in the 82d year of his age, DAVID B. CRANE, formerly of the firm of Jaffray & Crane.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., from the residence of James Hamilton, Esq., No. 42 7th-st., without further invitation.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, of diphtheria, SAIDEE HOUGHTON, daughter and only child of Benj. F. and Julia M. Chamberlain, aged 9 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 462 West 24th-st.

☞ Rochester and Troy papers please copy.

DRAPER.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Friday, Nov. 9, at 1 o'clock P.M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DE PUY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at her late residence, No. 49 Bedford-st., SARAH E. F. DE PUY, wife of Alexander T. De Puy.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the church on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DE LAMATER.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 8, Mrs. ELIZA DE LAMATER, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Cornelius H. DeLamater, No. 260 West 13th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Saturday, for burial.

HORTON.—At his residence, near Peekskill, JACOB HORTON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, CAROLINE, wife of Charles Hudson, and daughter of the late John Sanford, of Great Barrington, Mass., in the 48th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Great Barrington for interment, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward L. Snyder, South Brooklyn.

HAZZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, MARY HAZZARD, daughter of William H. and Rodha T. Hazzard, aged 13 years and 7 months.

Funeral services from Pacific-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, EVERETT KETCHAM, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 294 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

MULVIHILL.—On Tuesday night, Nov. 6, at his late residence, PATRICK MULVIHILL, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, when a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McDONOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, at her late residence, corner of Willoughby and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, MARGARET McDONOUGH, widow, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family and of her son, Alexander McCue, and of her son-in-law, Henry J. Cullen, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

POTTER.—At St. Joseph, Mo., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, EMILY SANFORD, wife of Homer C. Potter, and daughter of the late Wm. E. Forbes, of Brooklyn, L. I.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

PHILLIS.—At the Colored Home, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, "Aunt PHILLIS," aged over 100 years, a faithful domestic in the Kip family, having served in six generations.

REID.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, of disease of the heart, MARY DEANS REID, widow of the late John Reid, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the friends of her sons, John and Robert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st.

UNDERHILL.—At her late residence, No. 120 Lexington-av., HANNAH FINDLAY, wife of John F. Underhill, and second daughter of Andrew Findlay.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

WITHERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, REUBEN WITHERS, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3½ P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 103.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 9 East River, aged about fifty years, sandy hair and whiskers, five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, gray vest, blue pants, brogans, white woolen socks or stockings. The body sent to the Morgue for identification, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

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EVANGELICAL ANNIVERSARIES.
A public meeting under the auspices of the Clerical Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held this evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st. Addresses will be made by several Bishops, Rev. Drs. Tyng and Smith of New-York, and Newton of Philadelphia, Rev. Julius E. Grammer of Baltimore, and Rev. Charles E. Cheney of Chicago.

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Many parents do not allow their little ones to take their meals with them for fear of soiling the table linen. Our new CHILD'S TABLE TRAY entirely remedies this difficulty. Let every parent buy one. Price only one dollar.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Paris*, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer *Deutchland*, on Saturday, Nov. 10, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism. For these, nature's remedials, from plants, are positive cures. Circular, one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT, SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville.

R. H. LOWRY, President.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that payment in full, for the new stock, must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.

The bonds of the Company falling due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Second National Bank, in the City of New-Haven, or at this office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York.

Average statement for month ending Nov. 6, 1866:

Capital	$200,000 00
Loans and Discounts	647,598 31
Specie	7,670 95
Legal-Tenders	166,211 00
Deposits, net	645,551 21

PLINY FISK, President.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114⅜	114⅝	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, 1881	114⅜	114⅝	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	107⅜	107⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅜	110⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅜	107⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115
New, '65	110	110¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114
10-40 Registered	100¼	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	100⅜	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
Gold	146⅜	146⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	107⅞	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

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UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

EWELL & CLARKE,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,

COMMISSION BROKERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS,

No. 37 William-st.

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H. W. HUBBELL. WM. FELLOWES.
ADRIAN ISELIN. BALTZER & TAAKS.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL.

AND OTHERS.

The above-named gentlemen have issued powers of attorney to ROBINSON & COX to effect insurance in their names, and they are now prepared to issue policies at the office of the Association, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 29 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
No. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order.

OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships with and singular the supplements thereto upon the terms, liabilities and conditions hereinafter set forth, to wit: The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is WAINWRIGHT, CAMBLOS & CO. The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership, is the general Stock and Exchange Brokerage Business. The names of the general partners therein are: CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM P. CAMBLOS and EDWARD HENRY SHAW, all of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. The amount of capital contributed by the special partner, is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash. The period at which the partnership is to commence, is the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

Office of Wainwright, Camblos & Co., is No. 35 Wall-st.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT, } General Partners.
WM. P. CAMBLOS,
EDWD. HENRY SHAW.
EDWD. T. SHAW, Special Partner.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CAMERON & GEOGHEGAN, has this day been dissolved. All debts due to or by the said firm are to be collected and paid by STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN & CO., who succeed us in business.

Dated Nov. 1, 1866.

ADAM S. CAMERON,
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. DANIEL R. NOYES, Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

C. GILMAN, SON & CO.

NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-ST., Nov. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held at their office this day, present Messrs. Bowen, Bell, Nicholson and Brennan, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has learned with deep sorrow of the death of SIMEON DRAPER, Esq. As a wise dispenser of the public charities of this City and prominent in every effort to relieve the sick and provide for the needy, he had won the respect of his fellow-citizens. Of noble and generous impulses and a kindly and sympathetic nature he listened to the cries of the afflicted, and was swift to minister to their wants. The grief at his death which pervades the charitable institutions over which he presided for so many years, testifies to the worth of his character and to the veneration in which he was held by the poor and friendless.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral ceremonies of the deceased at St. Bartholomew's Church, to-morrow (Friday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings duly authenticated be transmitted to the family of the deceased, entered on the minutes of this Board and published in the papers of this City.

JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE—THE SIDE-WHEEL LIGHT-DRAFT steamer FANNIE LEHR, now in the port of Baltimore.

Length on deck....................156 feet
Breadth of beam....................22 feet
Depth of hold.......................6 feet

Draws light 30 inches; has carried over 600 bales cotton; state-room accommodations on the upper deck. Was built of the best material in 1864.

For terms apply to J. BRANDT, JR., Baltimore.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
503 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
16 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores. Terms of sale, cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF STUFFED ANIMALS, BIRDS, DEER HEADS, &C.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant collection of stuffed animals and birds, comprising lions, tigers, bears, panthers, hyenas, antelopes, deers, monkeys, squirrels, &c. &c.; also, boa-constrictors, anacondas, together with other varieties of the serpent family. Also, beautifully arranged cases of fowls, representing the four seasons, together with an elegant variety in glass cases of foreign and domestic humming birds, blackbirds, &c. &c., of the most rare and delicate plumage; also, deer heads, antlers, grotesque figures, &c., &c.

LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 10,

at 12 o'clock,

FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES,

perfectly new, and guaranteed of the Ladd & Webster pattern, to close an account. These machines are esteemed among the best manufactured under the patent of Elias Howe, are in perfect order, and ready boxed for shipping, with tools complete, comprising plain and extra finished ones.

ALSO,

About 900 volumes Ward's Day and Night Signal Telegraph Book, and other books.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

Of Fancy Goods, fine Bronzes,
French Clocks, Bisquet and China,
fine Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c.,
to be made by THEALL & BROS. on SATURDAY,
Nov. 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at their
Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

The above goods are now on exhibition, with catalogues, at No. 62 Liberty-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 10,

At 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, black walnut marble-top centre tables, cottage suites, black walnut hat stand, rosewood divans in hair cloth, rosewood suites and chairs, work tables, &c. Also, china, crockery, glass ware, &c., silver plated ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on SATURDAY, 10th inst. at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern: One equal undivided one-sixteenth (1-16th) part interest in a certain contract, dated May 10, 1865, between James Wadsworth, Effingham H. Nichols, R. M. Pomeroy, William C. Wetmore, Miles Gaylord, and others, to complete the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell, by order of Brevet Maj. Francis E. Berier, C. S. U. S. A., on MONDAY, 12th inst., at No. 4 State-st., at 11 A. M., among others, the following condemned commissary stores, viz.: 33 barrels pork, 30 barrels salt beef, 5 barrels flour, 20 boxes hard bread, 5 barrels hominy, 7½ kegs pickles, bacon, canned meat, 1 barrel corn meal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1866, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE. CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Saturday at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, en suite and in separate lots. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schletcher, Watkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:

Carl Becker, Lachenwitz, Post,
Musin, Toussaint, Von Francke,
Schenbach, Hilgers, Litschauer,
Sondersand, Van Starkenburg, Webb,
Huggins, Von Thoren, Seel,
Lot, Ludwig, Gerard,
Carl Hubner, Willems, Baron de Leys,
Hiddeman, Noelle, Roaner, and others.

Among American artists are the following:

R. Gignoux, R. W. Weir, Fuchsel,
R. W. Hubbard, G. A. Sumner, C. Moran,
E. D. Lewis, Hamilton, Pope,
Culverhouse, Bekking, and others.
J. Buchanan Read, Geo. Brown,

Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.

Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia.

J. F. Herring, Nicholson, Condero, Kreighoff,
Seigner, A. Veron, Shayer, Seig- Perry,
Calame, Fichel, ner, Morris, London
Juliard, Accard, Berthier, Couturier,
Robbe, of Sauvage, Meadows, Gilbert,
Brussels, Lanfant, Notteman, Van Lampu-
P. Caron, Kennard, Duverger, ten,
Cotes, Patroist, Marohn, and others.

Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

MOZIER'S STATUARY,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

BY

H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 51 West 10th-st.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
At 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON,
JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER,
UNDINE RISING VEILED FROM THE CASTLE WELL.

The above-named works, by one of the greatest American sculptors, are the finest marbles ever offered for sale in this country, and received, while on recent exhibition in this City, the highest encomiums from the Press and art connoisseurs.

The group of the

PRODIGAL SON

is especially noticeable.

Full particulars in catalogues.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction,

near the ferry,

the Revenue Steam Propeller

"CUYAHOGA,"

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(for many years with the late George Brodie,)
Has just received per steamer
CITY OF PARIS
the latest novelties in
FRENCH CLOAKS.
Will also open
THIS DAY
a large assortment of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
Comprising fine
RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.

Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.

No. 869 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.

W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,

No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

Just received from auction the largest and cheapest stock ever offered in the City; cotton chains 58c., all wool 70c., superior 8s.@10s., Powerloom $1 60, and English Brussels $1 70 per yard; oil cloths, all widths druggets, rugs, mats, &c., &c.

$300,000 worth of parlor and bedroom furniture, large French mirrors, &c., &c. All goods warranted and sold cheaper than any house in the City for cash.

H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner 8th-av.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—LADIES' and gentlemen's traveling and toilet bags, trunks, bags, &c., of our own manufacture. JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 760 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Mme. TAUBERT, No. 759 Broadway and No. 11 Clinton-place, having just received a large lot of fine French goods for ladies' wear, begs leave to inform her patrons that she will have her opening on SATURDAY, 11th inst., to exhibit her handsome stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, all kinds of Trimmings and Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Jewelry, &c.

MANTILLA VELVET—AT $12 PER YARD, worth $20; velvet bonnets at $10, worth $20; children's hats and children's bonnets, feathers, felt hats, ribbons, velvets and silk velvets at $5 per yard. L. BINNS, millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, Nov. 8 and 9, Opera, Carriage and Promenade Hats, of the latest Paris modes, just received.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel,
the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—JUST RECEIVED BEAUTIFUL gifts for the Holidays in Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

MME. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO.,
de Paris.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—A measure of great importance to this City is proposed; certain circumstances in reference to it render the prospect extremely favorable to its being carried into effect. The advertiser, an engineer of reputation, desires to find a party of position and influence, rather than large means, to take an interest in the project; satisfactory security will be given for any expenditure made on the faith of exhibits or statements. Address C. P., Box No. 673 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, ONE OR more active business men to purchase an interest in and assist the advertiser in introducing into France the Patent Composition Ventilator, for inner soles for boots and shoes. Address F. R. B., Astor House, where an interview may be had on Thursday, from 12 to 4 P. M., and where the manufactured article will be shown and information given. After Thursday address as above, at 95½ Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER who can furnish $7,000 to extend the business of a manufactory in successful operation in this City, and paying a good profit; staple article, always having a ready sale. Satisfactory evidence of this will be given, with undoubted references. A person who can keep the books would be preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 6,215 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

IF THE PERSON WHO WAS SEEN TO pick up a lady's gold WATCH yesterday, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., will return it to B. U., No. 73 William-st., he will be rewarded.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 20th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, }
JOHN J. KELLY, } Trustees.
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, }

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

s28-law10wF

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.

One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.

All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 12th day of November, 1866.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

BUILDING AND EQUIPPING ONE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSEL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, *the 7th day of December*, 1866, for building and equipping one second-class light vessel of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber-strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best seacoast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessel is to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship-building; and each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent surety, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into.

Bond and security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract will be required.

The sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip the vessel, according to the drawings and specifications, must be distinctly stated, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received and payments authorized to be made.

The proposals will state the time required to complete the vessel, not exceeding one hundred days from the date of the contract, and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon—the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposal for building Light-vessel," and then enclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

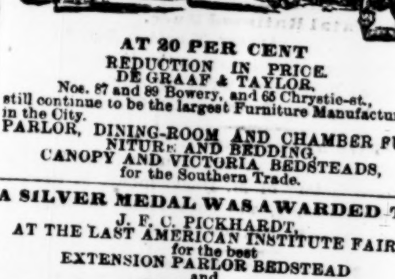
The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO

J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,

RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

MEETINGS.

OFFICERS' UNION

OF THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The first annual meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING (Friday) at 8 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.

A full and punctual attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order of the Board.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
Recording Secretary.

CLINTON HALL, Nov. 9, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, also muslins and fluting if required, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 453 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF much experience, who has the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; is of kind and gentle disposition, and thoroughly understands the care of children. Call at No. 526 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; wish to live in one family together; the best of City reference from their last places. Call at No. 213 7th-av., corner of 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, neat girl as waitress, and to do plain sewing; would assist in chamberwork; small family preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 322 Lexington-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 8 and 9.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK, A situation; understands English, French and American cooking; best of City reference from her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 63 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av., at her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do general housework; personal references can be given. Can be seen for two days in rear of No. 119 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as cook; is a first-class baker and understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the grocery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as dressmaker and seamstress; has no objection to go south or a short distance in the country. Call for two days from 10 to 4, top bell, No. 631 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing or ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen until engaged, in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fourth house from 5th-av., north side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do housework, or can do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in a small private family, as a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; two years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 205 West 36th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; 2 years and 7 months reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 329 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 100 West 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and Spanish; seven years' reference; no objection to leave the City. Call for two days at No. 5 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do general housework for a small private family. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 310 West 35th-st. Has the best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 113¼ 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine sewer; has several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 2, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and has lived five years in her last place; can be seen for two days, until suited. Call at No. 69 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged Protestant woman as good plain cook in a small private family; is an excellent bread-maker; has no objection to assist with the washing and can be well recommended. Address 36 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, and also all kinds of made dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 19th-st. second door from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman for chamberwork and sewing; would care for children or take a first-class laundress' place; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; has the best City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good references. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German woman, as first-class French and German cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant or grown children; no objection to light chamberwork or plain sewing; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 340 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; no objection to a boarding house; Wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 398 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as lady's maid or child's nurse and plain sewing; can give City reference. Call at No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as child's nurse or to wait on a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; best of references given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse at her own residence; best of physicians' reference given. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as a good cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as first-class cook; good City reference; can be seen until engaged at No. 82 West 33d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No. 108 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as seamstress; would do chamberwork or assist in waiting; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family, who has the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 West 25th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; good references given. Call for two days at No. 439 6th-av., paper-store, between 26th and 27th sts., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; a good baker of bread and biscuit; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork if required. Call at No. 236 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as nurse or chambermaid. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 45 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS LATELY FROM England, situations—one as thorough cook, the other as chambermaid; good reference. Address S. V., No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SOME GOOD FAMILY WASHING for the Summer, by a first-class laundress; can give the best of City reference; gentlemen or ladies' fine washing and fluting. Apply at No. 305 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 558 2d-av., between 30th and 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; is a good sewer; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as children's nurse in a first-class family. Call for two days or address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 422 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; one capable of taking care of a young child. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for her seamstress who can dress hair. Apply at No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHWOman as chambermaid; none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 161 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR plain cook; no objection to the country; City reference can be given. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A competent person at her own house, No. 107 West 33d-st., top floor, Room No. 12; also to go out.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and to assist at washing; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; not out of the City; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THE best of City reference will be given. No. 35 West 13th-st.

TWO YOUNG LADIES (SISTERS) OF refinement, the highest respectability and position, with a liberal education, being reduced in circumstances by adverse fortune, desire to obtain some light employment, such as plain or fancy needle-work, embroidery, writing or copying, or any respectable position that would afford them their necessary expenses. Address C. E. P., Box No. 4,829 New-York Post-office.

A NEW FEMALE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE of good, capable servants, German, English, Welsh, Irish Protestants, &c., to suit all; also, good situations ready immediately, at No. 106 6th-av., near 8th-st. A lady in attendance.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING would like to get a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; a first-class girl. Apply at the store No. 25 Mercer-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, American and Irish help, with first-class references for all capacities, can be had at No. 404 6th-av. Stiner's Business Institute.

EMPLOYMENT—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 80 East 28th-st. Public patronage respectfully solicited; best places; highest wages.

A DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT BY the day in families, to cut, fit and trim in the latest style. Address DRESSMAKER, Station F, for three days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, with one baby, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man of long experience who understands his business and has the best of City references. Any commands left at Mr. Green's drug-store, corner of Broadway and Union-square, for J. S., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. K., No. 14 4th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years, as entry or general clerk in a wholesale or jobbing house; speaks French and Spanish fluently; is well educated, and lives with his parents; a permanent situation more desirable than high wages. Address CLARKSON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who understands his business in all branches of gardening, and can be highly recommended from his last employer; is a middle-aged man. Address MICHAEL GARDNER, Clifton, Stapleton Post-office, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN A SITUation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address No. 22 Lexington-av., or M. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; good City and country reference. Address M. E. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man of long experience; understand the business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Wilson's livery stables, No. 86 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an experienced person in the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, culinary and exotic; also the keeping of a place to suit the purpose of the employer. ALEXANDER FINLAYSON, Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands both; is a good milker; would make himself useful; good reference. Address M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be found with his last employer; best of City reference. Call on or address J. L., for two days, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; would make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; understands gardening and milking cows; the best of City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man as coachman and gardener; is a good hand to take care of a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young single man as waiter in a respectable private family; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; the best references given. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 263 Broadway, corner Franklin. Call on EDWARD CAMPBELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG PROtestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, who understands his business, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address W. H. S., No. 208 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man; he thoroughly understands the business; has good City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is well acquainted with the care and management of horses; has the best of City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT book-keeper, a situation; salary moderate; references satisfactory. Address H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; first-class City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address J. S., Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can produce the best of City references. Address E. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—A YOUNG Protestant woman to take charge of two children, aged two and three years; also, a waitress who shall assist in the laundry; those having good City reference as to character and capacity may apply at No. 97 East 38th-st., between the hours of 11 and 1, this (Friday) morning.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID. ONE WHO perfectly understands dressmaking and hairdressing, and who can bring excellent references from this City; no French or Germans need apply. Call in the morning at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 148 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY WHO thoroughly understands the Spanish language, to take charge of a store in Havana, Cuba. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress to go to Poughkeepsie. Apply at No. 80 East 19th-st., between 10 and 12 on Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER. APPLY AT No. 68 Wall-st., Room No. 1 rear building.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE YET.—A work of historical value and national importance. The only work on our navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In press,

FARRAGUT
AND
OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS,

By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished Author and Historian.

In one handsome volume, with 22 splendid steel portraits and battle scenes—comprising the early life, public services and naval career of Admiral D. G. Farragut, Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, Admirals Foot, Dupont, Stringham, Davis, Goldsborough and Dahlgren; Commodores Wilkes, Winslow, Worden, Bailey, and many other prominent naval celebrities, written in Mr. Headley's graphic and inimitable style; with an authentic account of battles, sieges and bombardments, including the recent discoveries in conducting naval warfare, by gun-boats and iron-clad vessels; also thrilling descriptions of the most brilliant exploits and achievements of the rebellion.

The authenticity of the work is beyond a doubt, as most of the material concerning their early life and public services was furnished directly by the officers or their friends.

To experienced agents a more popular and rapid selling work was never offered. Sold only by agents. Send at once for the outfit and commence the canvass. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED.—OUR AGENTS ARE making 150 per cent. selling "the great Map of North America," price $3. Apply at COOPER'S United States Map Establishment, No. 100 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 10.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 19.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,600 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
COLUMBIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 10
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........Nov. 21
TARIFA..........Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 10
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
ERIN..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown..........$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown..........35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1,—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Mansanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $215 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship
MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest. Freight reduced to conform to Savannah rates.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
having been unavoidably detained, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:32, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:32, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., Corner 20th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, adjoining, on second floor, front. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, of retired habits, in a respectable private family and neighborhood, where there are few boarders, and not above 36th nor below 12th sts. Terms must be reasonable. Address L. M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, two children and nurse, in a first-class house; terms to be moderate; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 265 Post-office; location to be above 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for the winter by a gentleman, wife and sister. Very best references given. Address ESSEX, Box No. 147 Times Office.

NO. 136 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, two very desirable suites of rooms for families. Table first-class. House unexceptionable in every respect. References given and required.

A PARLOR AND TWO ELEGANTLY furnished bedrooms to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET the second floor, handsomely furnished, with board. A party willing to pay for home comforts may apply at No. 61 West 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, in a private family, No. 13 East 16th-st.; only those desiring first-class accommodations need apply.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 220 (new number,) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; family small; location excellent.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, en suite; private table if desired. No. 11 East 14th-st., west of Broadway and four doors from Delmonico's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SPANIARD, JUST arrived in this City, a situation as a professor of his native language in a family in exchange for board. Address A. S. A., Box No. 6,100 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife who are willing to pay liberally. For particulars address WISTAR, Box No. 849 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING ROOM to spare, would accommodate a young man of quiet habits, very reasonably; references exchanged. Apply at No. 55 East 52d-st.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably. Watchman all night.

PLEASANT FAMILY ROOMS, EN SUITE, with all modern improvements, in a first-class family, at No. 126 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED rooms to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board, at No. 114 Waverley-place, near Broadway. References.

FINE ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLY with first-class board, at No. 75 East 27th-st.; moderate price; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF QUIET and domestic habits require board in a private family. Address J. A., Box No. 106 Times Office.

AT NO. 34 BOND-ST., LARGE AND NEWLY furnished first-class rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

NO. 853 BROADWAY—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, between 13th and 14th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., thirty minutes from the City; access to and from Jersey City ferry by horse cars every fifteen minutes; references exchanged. Apply at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES
Are open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen from 8¾ to 9½ A. M., to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M. For information, call between or after the exercises, viz.: 9¾ to 10 or at 11 o'clock. Another class will meet, afternoon or evening, as soon as a number of persons have subscribed. Mr. Favarger will accept one or two private classes whose members can contribute together $1,000 a term, and consents to give to these classes the number of lessons they chose to take per week. The public classes meet five times a week, and each pupil contributes $30 for the first term of twenty lessons, $25 for the second, $20 for the third, $18 for the fourth.

Mr. Favarger invites the ladies and gentlemen interested in the study of French to attend at the explanation of his system, to take place in the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, and again on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 3½ o'clock. He will illustrate by what exercises any one can pronounce French as well as a native.

A circular, with recommendations from Professors Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. F. through Box No. 6,128.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
Young ladies can receive a first-class education in the languages and the usual branches taught in schools, on application by letter to Mrs. HERVEY DEMING, No. 119 Avenue d'Eylau, Paris.
The location is unsurpassed for health and convenience.
One or two ladies, accompanying their daughters, can also be boarded on reasonable terms.
For any further information, apply to Mr. Thos. C. Doremus, No. 45 Warren-st.
Mrs. DEMING has permission to refer also to
Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, New-York.
Richard Goodman, Esq., Lenox, Mass.
Dr. Thos. B. Evans, Paris.
Col. Charles B. Norton, Paris.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A literary union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Nov. 15.—A full Collegiate course; music, drawing, the modern languages, horseback riding, and other accomplishments. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, and Normal School of Paris (teachers' school;) tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, will give instruction in the classics, mathematics or English branches; best references. Address HARVARD, Box No. 164 Times Office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MEET with a few scholars; excellent references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—The first-class high-stoop four-story stone front house, No. 18 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession; lot 25x98.9. If leased, it must be to a small private family, and for two or three years, while the owner is abroad. Rent $550 per month to an unexceptionable tenant. If sold, it must be with the furniture, and for $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. For further particulars and permits to see the house, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON—A house, barn and fifteen acres of land, twelve minutes ride from the station. The house is in complete repair, and contains 14 rooms; the mountain and river views are unsurpassed; excellent and abundant water; the barn has accommodations for three horses; there are four fine building sites upon the land; schools, churches, &c., in the immediate vicinity. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn well shaded; productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth or New-York. R. WILLIAMS,
No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, TASTEFUL, COMMODIOUS and well-built house, commanding fine prospects in every direction, with five acres of land stocked with apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, blackberries, currants, raspberries and strawberries; near the first station on the Erie Railroad, 20 minutes from Pavonia ferry. Price $15,000. Inquire of JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 160 William-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE plot of ground of 200 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, frescoed and in complete order, in 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; furniture if desired. Also, a four-story fine house, same street, near 6th-av.; bargains; immediate possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 174 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., PRICE $8,500, A new and beautiful cottage, slate roof, walls filled in with brick, 12 rooms, nearly ready for occupancy, five minutes from depot; fine location. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or, by letter only, to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner, first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a well-built three-story brick house, with all modern conveniences and in perfect order. Possession to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply on premises, No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, suitable for a small or moderate-sized family, with mirrors, parlor furniture, carpets; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 124 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND IN Orange Valley, near the station, with farmhouse and a fine brook of water, for sale at $500 per acre; also a beautiful building lot in Llewellyn Park. L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR ELTINGVILLE railroad depot, Staten Island, and sea-shore, building lots half to one acre each; location first-class; easy of access to the City; near depot. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

BARGAINS.—BEAUTIFUL FARMS IN NEW-Jersey, also in Saratoga County, all sizes, all prices; three farms to exchange; also five country stores.
JAQUES, No. 298 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT house, brown-stone, four-story, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., with furniture. Price $30,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$16.500.—FOR SALE — THE THREE-story high-stoop house, 22 feet front, with all modern improvements, No. 267 West 4th-st. Apply to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

64 ACRES—GOOD HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS; 2½ miles from Morristown, N. J.; plenty of fruit; two running brooks; at a low price. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS ON 28TH-ST., near 9th-av., well finished and suitable for one family; price $9,000 each. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NORTHEAST corner 11th-av. and 58th-st., 100 feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM—I offer a large house, nice yard, in Newark, or good house in Brooklyn. Address F. G., Box 165 Times office.

FOR SALE—IN CHAMBERS-ST., A FIRST-class five-story marble store, 25x75 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ONLY FOR SALE. THOS. DUGAN, office, 5th-av. Hotel.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-basement, and extensive fire-proof vaults, will be erected upon the four lots on Houston-st., southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, which will be ready for occupation next April, and will be leased for a long term of years. Parties desiring to locate on the great line of improvements, and near Broadway, in a very superior building, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced, if required. H. J. HOWARD,
No. 84 Greene-st., near Broome-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS country seat of R. F. Carman at High Bridge, furnished with all modern improvements; about eight acres of land, with greenhouse, grapery, rosehouse and first-rate garden; water front on Harlem River 670 feet; all the greenhouse plants for sale. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with bathrooms adjoining,
for gentlemen only,
without board.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR A YEAR OR more, to a private family only, an extra-sized house in West 23d-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. A first-class establishment in every way desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, ¾ of a mile from the depot, a furnished cottage; 8 rooms; has furnace; stable. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE dwellings, 22 rooms in one and 19 in the other; suitable for boarding-houses, in good order; possession immediately. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family only, a commodious house, well situated, near the New-York Hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY brown-stone front house in 45th-st.; house and location first-class. Apply to HORACE ANDREWS, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST elegantly-furnished English-basement houses in the City, located on 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—A fine store, located in the vicinity of Canal-st., size 25 feet, well adapted for the jobbing business; possession at an early day. Address Box No. 5,659 Post-office.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 111 EAST 60TH-ST., WEST of 3d-av: four stories; stone front; furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A FULL-SIZED high-stoop and fully-furnished house, for 6, 12 or 18 months. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, CORNER IRVING-PLACE and 16th-st., New-York, and in close proximity to all the prominent places of public amusement. This new and magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Parties can be served at *Table d' Hote* or *Restaurant a la Carte*. In all its appointments, modern improvements and conveniences, and in the sumptuousness and elegance of its furniture, it is not surpassed by any other hotel. The style and comforts of the restaurant and the *cuisine* are equal to any in the City. French, German and Italian spoken.
ROBERTS & PALMER, Proprietors.

AT THE ASHLAND HOUSE—ONE LARGE front parlor on the first floor, 24th-st.; also one on second floor, front, with alcove bedroom, closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let with board permanently to grown persons only; also one front and one rear room on the second and fourth floors.

TEACHERS.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and having the best of City references, desires a position as visiting governess in a family or school in this City. Instructs in English, Latin, French and music. Address Miss S. E. C., Station G.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION either in the City or country, as resident or daily governess in a school or family; is competent to teach the English branches, French, Latin and rudiments of music. Address A. L., Station L, New-York Post-office.

A CLERGYMAN, AN EXPERIENCED classical and mathematical teacher, has a few hours to devote to the instruction of private pupils; satisfactory references given. Address DELTA, Thompson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.
THE GREAT PICTURE
PAINTED BY
H. BALLING,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE
DERBY GALLERY,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

RISTORI'S RETURN FROM BOSTON.
French Theatre..........Director, J. Grau
SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.
MONDAY, Nov. 12, opening night, and Wednesday, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's tragedy, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, MME. RISTORI will give one of her EVENINGS OF RECITATIONS at the new STEINWAY HALL.
The sale of tickets for Mme. Ristori's first three nights and Matinee commences Monday, Nov. 5, at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The new dramatic Spectacle of
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,
from the celebrated opera of the same name.
New Scenery, Effects, and Appointments.
Also the great Ledger story of the
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

STEINWAY HALL.
LAST GRAND BATEMAN CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.
THE FOLLOWING BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
Has been specially arranged for the occasion:

MADAME PAREPA the Queen of Song	will sing the scena "Beatrice di Tenda," (Verdi,) "When We Went a Gleaming," (new song by Ganz;) with Signor Ferranti the duo "Vedi o Cara" (Crispino e la Comare,) and with Signors Brignoli and Fortuna the trio, "Vieni al Mar."
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI the great Tenor	will sing the reverie "Sogna," and by request the aria, "M'Appari" (from Martha,) and in the trio with Madame Parepa and Signor Fortuna.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, Buffo	will sing the canzone "The Peddlar," and the duo with Mad. Parepa (from Crispino e la Comare.)
SIGNOR FORTUNA	will sing the romanza "Eri Tu" (Ballo in Machera,) and in the trio
MR. S. B. MILLS,	will perform "Rhapsodie Hongois (Liszt,) and his own "Caprice Galop,"
MR. CARL ROSA	will play "Souvenir d'Haydn" (Leonard) and "Valse de Concert" (Allard.)
THE ORCHESTRA,	will perform Beethoven's Overture "Fidelio," and a Grand March.

Mr. J. L. HATTON..........at the Piano
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS..........Conductor
THE CLOSING MATINEE
will be given TO-MORROW (Saturday) NOON, commencing at 12 M. Doors open at 11¼. Secured seats $1.
MADAME PAREPA, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
and all the artists will appear.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. Secured seats $1 50. Ticket office open at Steinway Hall from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and Rullman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; Concert at 8 o'clock.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES, AT IRVING HALL.
"Miss Jones' Wedding. No Cards."
(An Oil Story, in verse.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1866.
"Miss Briggs, (Strong-Minded,) Her Courtship."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1866.
"The Gentleman from England."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1866.
Tickets, with reserved and unreserved seats, can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy & Hewig, No. 112 Broadway; Tremaines, (late Waters,) No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jones, (late Crowens,) No. 843 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Irving Hall; and for unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores.
Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

SUNDAY CONCERTS, SUNDAY CONCERTS, AT STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an association with Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, by which they will be enabled to introduce to the patrons of the Sunday Concerts, &c., all the members of the renowned combination known as the
BATEMAN TROUPE.
THE ELEVENTH SUNDAY CONCERT
will take place at
STEINWAY HALL,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1866,
on which occasion the following brilliant array of talent will assist in an excellent programme:
MME. PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
MR. THEO. THOMAS..........Conductor
and his
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Admission, with reserved seats, $1; can be obtained at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the General Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway. Tickets can also be obtained at the Hall on the evening of the concert.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S SERIES OF TEN BEETHOVEN MATINEES.
FIRST MATINEE, TO-DAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock.
Programme—Sonatas, F minor, opus 2, No. 7; A flat major, opus 26; Appassionata, F minor, opus 57. Songs by Mr. J. W. Pollock.
Doors open at 2½ o'clock. Single tickets, $1; for the season, $7 each; to be had at the Music stores in New-York and Brooklyn.
FIRST BEETHOVEN MATINEE at PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, when the above programme will be repeated.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
Basket Trick, HARTZ'S Wondrous Head
Growth of Flowers. 571st And other Miracles.
Every Night. Performance. Every Night.
LAST WEEK OF THE WONDROUS HEAD, as OTHER ATTRACTIONS are in preparation.
Pianist..........Mr. A. Sedgwick
Who will also perform on the English Concertina.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS:
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.
Last week of the great sensational piece,
ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Male Soprano.
Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.; children, 25c.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at
IRVING HALL.
Tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal music-stores, from the members, and at the entrance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, N. Y.
"THE FROZEN DEEP," by Wilkie Collins, shortly to be produced at the Olympic Theatre, London; "THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN," by Watts Phillips, now being played with great success at the Princess' Theatre, London; "£100,000," by H. J. Byron, and "THE FAST FAMILY." Managers desirous of producing either of the above plays, from the correct London copies, can ascertain terms by applying to Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who has purchased the sole right for their production in the United States.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BAND.—First concert SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Members of the regiment and their friends can obtain tickets from the Orderlies, or from C. S. GRAFULLA, Band Master, No. 1 Stanton-st.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BILLIARDS EXHIBITION—AT NO. 932 Broadway, by Prof. PIERRE CARME, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P.M., upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HARRY CARROLL, now in the port of Baltimore.
Length on deck, 130 feet.
Breadth of beam, 18 feet.
Depth of hold, 8 feet.
Two engines; new boiler; has carried 350 bales cotton; a very substantial vessel. For terms, apply to
J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.
MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,
and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.
We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.
Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK.
Patented 19th of June, 1866.
For Visiting Cards, Fancy, Ornamental and Secret Writings, in various and shaded colors with one Ink and no trouble.
For sale everywhere; price $1, free by mail throughout the country. Agents wanted.
G. DECORDOVA, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

WOOD-TURNING—BY STEAM-POWER—EXECUTED with neatness and despatch, at short notice at No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
ALL LIVING.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

Long Strike

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE LONG STRIKE—MATINEE.
Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND MATINEE
For the accommodation of families, ladies and children who cannot attend in the evening.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, 1866, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK.
The great
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with the
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
in the same brilliant style as produced in the evening.
Admission one dollar to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for securing seats, for which purpose the Box-office will remain open until 11 A. M. on SATURDAY.
Doors open at 12 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. G. L. FOX
BENEFIT
OF
Miss FANNY HERRING.
GREAT BILL OF ATTRACTION.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1866.
Entire new drama, arranged expressly for Miss FANNY HERRING, from the popular English romance of "Linda," in which she will sustain the PRINCIPAL ROLE, entitled
PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR,
A MOTHER'S BLESSING.
G. L. Fox's pantomime of
FOUR LOVERS.
The thrilling drama of
SHEPPARD AND HIS DOG.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
OF THE GREAT ROBINSON
AND THE FAIRY BOY, CLARENCE.
JAMES E. COOKE, ENGLISH LEAPER,
IN THE BATOUTTE EMULATIONS.
AIDED BY ENTIRE GYMNASTIC CORPS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENES ON HORSEBACK.
THE TRAINED HORSES.
THE PRETTY CHILDREN AND PRETTY PONIES.
NEW PIECE—THE RIVAL LOVERS.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
ROBERT STICKNEY,
CHAMPION PAD RIDER, AND THE
GREATEST OF VERSATILE PERFORMERS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
WM. STUART..........Manager.
THIS FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 9 and 10,
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
in Marston's very successful Comedy, entitled
LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.....as.....DIANA
Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM.....as.....DON CÆSAR
AND A GREAT CAST.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12
will be produced, C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of
EAST LYNNE,
specially adapted for
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (Friday) EVENING, NOV. 9,
Will be presented the
NEW AND SUCCESSFUL COMEDY,
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled

£100,000

with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments and POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10—THE RIVALS.
In active rehearsal, Colley Cibber's excellent comedy, entitled
THE DOUBLE GALLANT,
the second of the series of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES,
which will be presented on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 12.
TUESDAY, Nov. 13—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14—£100,000.
THURSDAY, Nov. 15—THE RIVALS.
In preparation, an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, and every evening, a NEW and POWERFUL DRAMA OF THE PASSIONS, in five acts, founded on Charles Reade's widely read, sterling romance, by Augustin Daly, Esq., author of "Leah, the Forsaken," "Taming a Butterfly," &c., and entitled
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR,
JEALOUSY.
presented with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by Hayes and Farren; new music, by H. Tissington; new costumes, by R. Williams; machinery and properties, by Denham and Lundy, and a carefully chosen cast, including Miss Rose Eytinge and Mr. John K. Mortimer, who have been expressly engaged to sustain the leading characters in this brilliant play; Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Gomersal, Bland, Jamison, &c.
In the course of the drama an entirely novel and stirring scene, representing with historical accuracy the old sports at the famed
LANCASHIRE FAIR,
including a "Country Dance," "Climbing the Pole," "Jumping in Sacks," (an old English game,) a "Pig Chase," etc., together with the old-fashioned puppet and side shows peculiar to the old established festivals of "Merrie England."
SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., a grand MATINEE, at which will be presented the successful burlesque,
PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID.
Doors open at 12½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
OPERA MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK
Auber's celebrated Opera, in three acts,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
With full Chorus and Orchestra.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to every part of the house.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½,
The original version of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Comedie, in five acts, by Octave Feuillet.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
THE GREAT LEON, Prima donna Burlesque.
Edwin Kelly, Light Comedian and ballads.

George Christy,	Comedian	G. W. Jackson,	Tenor.
Nelse Seymour,	Comedian,	Wm. Butler,	Basso.
Sam Price,	Comedian,	E. P. Fairbanks,	Basso.
John Allen,	Comedian,	Signor Bretano,	Violin.
J. F. Oberist,	Warbler.	Sig. Garatagua,	Cornet.
Dick Sands,	Clog.	G. & W. Guy,	Bones.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Handel's grand oratorio "Samson" will be performed at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1866, with full chorus and orchestra and the GREAT ORGAN. The solos will be sustained by Miss MARIA L. BRAINERD, Mme. F. L. RITTER, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND OPERA
WILL OPEN
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY,
NOV. 26, 1866.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

J. SHUBERTH & CO., NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, one of the great publishing houses in Europe, invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of foreign and American MUSIC, and request a call for Catalogues.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms,
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

AT A BARGAIN—TWO ELEGANT 7¼-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, finished in the most superb style; carved legs, round corners, overstrung bass, rich tone and great power, magnificent carved cases, full iron frame; contain all modern improvements; are new, and made by Haines Bros., of this City, and fully warranted for five years, and will be sold at a positive bargain for cash. Apply at BATTERSON'S, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $200 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

AN ORGAN AND PIANO PLAYER, EDUCATED in the Conservatory at Berlin, recommended by the best authorities of this City, wishes to give lessons on either instrument. Address M. C., Box No. 174 Times Office.

$250.—A BEAUTIFULLY-CARVED cottage upright piano, 7 octaves, for $250; a fine 7-octave square for $275; a 6½-octave Gilbert æoleon for $200; at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PARLOR ORGANS—FIVE OCTAVES, WITH tremolo attachment, in highly finished cases, for $100. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS.
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, HARNESS, &C.—400 carriages, 100 sleighs, 1,000 sets harness, 2,000 straps of sleigh bells for sale at wholesale prices. Several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

BUGGY.—A NEW SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, ALSO a turn-over seat wagon for four, sold at a sacrifice, at CROSSMOR'S Stable, 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

PHAETON.—A PARK PHAETON, OR VICTORIA; also, a top buggy, at Private Stable No. 1.7 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter Against the Constitutional Amendment from Ex-Provisional Gov. Perry.

Our Charleston correspondent, a few days since, telegraphed us the points of a letter written by Hon. B. F. PERRY, Ex-Provisional Governor of South Carolina. The following is the document in full:

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 26, 1866.

Charles W. Woodward, Esq., Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving your letter a few days since, expressing a kind interest in the condition of the Southern States, and urging that South Carolina should adopt the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress. You also expressed a wish to know my views in reference to this all-absorbing political question.

It has been said that a man never can be dishonored except by himself. Others may injure him and oppress him; they may slander him and destroy him, but they can no more dishonor him and render him infamous than they can defame virtue, and truth, and honor. The same may be said of a people or a nation. While they pursue an honorable and patriotic course, they cannot be disgraced by the insults, wrongs and oppressions of a stronger power, however tyrannical and exacting that power may be.

The Southern people may be deprived of all political power in the Union, their property may be confiscated, and their most distinguished and virtuous citizens gibbeted on the gallows, *but they cannot be rendered infamous in history by any such barbarous and inhuman conduct. Such a course will only dishonor and render infamous their oppressors.*

I do not concur with you in supposing that the Constitutional Amendment will be adopted by three-fourths of the States. *I am sure this will not be the case.* There are thirty-six States in the Federal Union, and this will require the adoption of the amendment by twenty-seven. The rejection of the amendment by ten States will defeat it. It is morally certain—as certain as any future event can be, depending on human action—that South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky—eleven States—will not dishonor themselves by adopting the proposed Constitutional Amendment. There are not, therefore, as you say, "Northern States enough to make the requisite number to adopt the amendment." If adopted it must be by the aid of two recreant States of the South besides Tennessee. This cannot occur.

You state that you greatly fear worse terms will be imposed on the South, if the amendment be not adopted. *What security has the South that worse terms may not be imposed, if the amendment is adopted?* We have no guarantee whatever that the Southern members will be admitted to their seats in Congress after the amendment is adopted. Nothing of the kind is intimated; and, while the test oath is exacted, it would be impossible for the Southern States to be represented in Congress, except by those who would dishonor and disgrace them. We have no guarantee that Congress may not still hold the Southern States as conquered provinces, and appoint Provisional Governors over them, with instructions to convene loyal conventions, elected by universal negro suffrage, and have formed State Constitutions, by which all shall be entitled to vote and hold office, without regard to caste or color, to the exclusion of every one who has aided or countenanced the "rebellion."

The first section of the Constitutional Amendment proposes to make citizens of all the negroes in the Southern States, without regard to moral character or attachment to Republican principles, which are required of all foreigners who become citizens, after a residence of five years in the United States. No matter how infamous may be the character of a negro, as a liar, a rogue and a murderer, he becomes an American citizen by this amendment, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. But the Irishman, German and Englishman must first satisfy the Court that he is a man of good moral character, and well attached to the principles of our Government before he can be invested with such rights and privileges. Why this preference should be given to the black man, in his ignorance and vice, over the virtuous and intelligent vote of the white man who comes here from a foreign land, is hard to conceive.

Already South Carolina has declared by legislative enactment that negroes shall have all the rights and privileges of white men in person and property. They may sue and be sued, purchase and dispose of property, inherit and be tried, as white men are. They are subject to no greater penalties or punishment for crime than white men. In all of the Southern States the same enactment has been or will be made. It would seem that this ought to satisfy the Northern people of our purpose to protect the negro and do ample justice to him in all of his rights of person and property.

The right to hold office and vote is a political right, which belongs exclusively to every community, and to be regulated as to them shall seem proper, without interference, in any way, by any other power. There is not a civilized community in the world where restrictions have not been imposed on the right of holding office, voting and exercising political power. The Northern States have done so from their earliest history up to the present day. To deprive the Southern States of the same right, would be the grossest injustice and tyranny. And to consent to it, on their part, voluntarily, would be self-degradation and infamy.

The second section of the proposed Constitutional Amendment declares that representation shall be in proportion to the number of voters in each State, and that if any male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one are excluded from voting for any cause whatever, they shall not be enumerated in the basis of representation. This makes it imperative on the Southern States to give up their representation for a large portion of their population, or permit the negroes to vote. The injustice of this constitutional provision to the Southern States must be manifest to every unprejudiced mind.

In all of the Southern States a large proportion of their population consists of negroes, who are utterly incapable of holding office, voting or exercising any political rights. At the same time they exclude, by their labor, white persons, who would otherwise take their places, occupy the country and cultivate its lands. In the Northern States they have very few negroes, and their exclusion from voting would not seriously affect their representation in Congress. The consequence would be that one section of the American Union, with great wealth and a large population, would have a most inadequate influence in national legislation.

The proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution forces the Southern States to choose between giving up their equal representation in Congress, or permitting their negroes to vote. *Between these alternatives no Southern State could hesitate for a moment to choose when the issue is forced on them. Equal representation in the national councils must be given up.* You very properly say that already the Southern States are in a minority in both Houses of Congress, and a full representation for their negroes would not give them a majority of the House of Representatives.

In South Carolina we have largely over a hundred thousand more negroes than white persons. If universal suffrage prevailed, the entire political power of the State would be in the hands of the negroes. They could elect to every office in the State one of their own caste, and send Senators and Representatives to Congress. The same state of affairs, deplorable as it would be, must likewise take place in Mississippi. And in all of the Southern States there would be many counties in a similar condition—negroes elected to the Legislature and filling all County offices.

To suppose that any Southern State would voluntarily adopt such a provision in the National Constitution, *is to presume that she is insensible to her own honor, and reckless of her own safety.* It may be said that Tennessee has already done so. Never was there a greater mistake. If the Constitutional Amendment had been submitted to the people of Tennessee, it would have been rejected by nine-tenths of them. It was adopted only by a minority of her Legislature, unfairly and corruptly elected, and thoroughly debased and degraded by Northern influence. In all communities there are unprincipled and infamous men, who seek power and notoriety by sacrificing honor and the interests of their country. Unfortunately for Tennessee, the scum and dregs of society have been thrown up by the horrible civil war through which she has passed. Men have got into power in that State, accidently and fraudulently, who are a disgrace to human nature, and who will ever remain infamous in history. The same thing cannot again occur in any other Southern State.

The third section of the proposed Constitutional Amendment is more revolting to an honorable mind than either of the others. It is, in the true sense of the word, a bill of attainder and *ex post facto* law, so repugnant to the sentiments and feelings of the framers of the Federal Constitution that they declared no such law should ever be passed. It punishes for past offences, by one fell swoop, tens of thousands of honorable men. The conception of such a bill was never before, probably, thought of by an Englishman, or the descendant of an Englishman. It certainly was not attempted by the English Parliament in the darkest and bloodiest days of English tyranny. The only incident in history analagous to it, is the wish of NERO, that all men had but one neck so that he could cut them off at one blow. It proposes to ostracise and disgrace forever, not only all the leading men of the South, but all, however humble they may be, who have ever filled any civil office in any of the Southern States. This section declares that no one who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and was afterward aiding and abetting in the war, shall hereafter hold any office under the States or United States.

The Governors of the States, the Judges, members of the Legislature, magistrates, constables, State and District officers, are all, forever, excluded by this provision. *To suppose that any Southern man would voluntarily adopt such a provision is indeed placing a very low estimate on Southern character.* The soldier who gallantly fought under the lead of his General, and who would have sacrificed his own life, at any time, for the protection of his commander, is required to dishonor and disgrace him in peace. The son is required to vote the infamy of his father. The people are asked to repudiate and disgrace those whom they have, through life, honored and glorified in honoring. Every Southern State is required to expel from her councils, her Legislature, and from all public offices, her wisest, best and most experienced public servants. Was ever such a proposition before submitted to an intelligent, virtuous and Christian people? How any honorable man, who reflects on this section of the proposed amendment, and sees its bearing and consequences, can expect or counsel its adoption is, to my mind, incomprehensible. That any Southern man should vote for it or favor its adoption is a confession of his own dishonor and infamy. Such a man would willingly betray his country, his own household and his God.

If the Southern States were so lost to all shame as to adopt this section, it is possible that young men might be found to fill all the State offices; but they could not represent their State in Congress or hold any office under the United States, on account of their having aided and abetted in the war. The States would still be unrepresented in Congress as long as the test-oath is continued.

The Constitution of the United States provides that amendments may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and when adopted by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, shall become a part of the Federal Constitution. This clause of the Constitution evidently contemplated a full Congress when such amendments should be proposed. It was supposed that all of the States would be represented in Congress. This was the security against injudicious amendments. But the proposed amendment was adopted while ten States were excluded from all representation in Congress. It never could have been proposed to the State Legislatures by a full Congress, and consequently should not now be regarded by them as constitutionally submitted to the Legislatures for adoption. It should be, and will be, rejected unanimously by ten or eleven of the Southern States, and never can become a part of the Federal Constitution.

What will be the consequence of this rejection is wholly immaterial to the Southern States. You say that worse terms will be enforced on us. This may be so; but we shall have the consolation of knowing that we did not voluntarily adopt them, and that amidst all the tyranny and oppression which may be heaped on us, we have maintained our honor unsullied, and never can lose our self-respect.

The Southern States may be kept out of Congress. Who cares for that? We have been out for the last twelve months, and during all that time have been improving our condition, and rapidly restoring the prosperity of our country. The Northern people are nearly equally divided. *One-half of them are our friends, who deeply sympathize with us in our misfortunes. With this half, we constitute a large majority of the people of the United States. It will be passing strange, indeed, if one-third of the people of this Republic should continue to rule, with a rod of iron, the other two-thirds for any length of time.* That this tyranny and usurped power should continue always is impossible. It must and will have its end. The masses of the American people are honest and virtuous, however corrupt and malignant their leaders may be. The Executive Department of the National Government is with us, and will do all that man can do to maintain the Constitution and the equal rights of every section of the Union. There is every reason to believe, too, that the Judiciary Department of the Government will oppose its silent and peaceful power to the tyranny of Congress; and we should not despair.

The fourth section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees the Federal debt and repudiates the Confederate debt, is as unnecessary as it is futile. No Southern State wishes to repudiate the one or assume the other. If at any future time a majority of Congress should be disposed to dishonor the nation by repudiation, this section, as a part of the Constitution, would not stay their action. They could refuse or neglect to levy taxes or make appropriations to meet the debt as it becomes due, without violating the Constitution. And even if it did violate the Constitution, that would be no barrier to a corrupt Congress, in carrying out their purpose, as we know by the sad experience of the present Congress in disregarding and trampling on the Federal Constitution.

The fifth section of the proposed amendment declares that "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Here we have a power given Congress to destroy all the rights of the States, and centralize all power in the National Government. Under the pretext that a State has abridged the privileges or immunities of a citizen by refusing suffrage to the negroes, Congress may, under this section, declare universal suffrage to that class of persons. Under the pretext that some one has been deprived by State Courts of his liberty or property, they may give the United States Courts entire jurisdiction of all litigation in the State. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments of the State Governments may, under this section, be entirely swallowed up by Congress, and the American Union made one grand consolidated empire.

The proposed amendment was not submitted to the President for his approval, as required by the Constitution, before being submitted to the State Legislatures, and they should not, therefore, consider or regard it at all as a proposed Constitutional Amendment for their adoption. Eleven States were excluded from Congress when it passed, and the President never sanctioned it.

But I feel well assured that Congress did not expect or wish the ratification of this amendment by the States. The people were to be made to believe that Congress intended to reconstruct the Union. This was "a tub thrown out to the whale" to amuse them till the Fall elections were over. Congress does not intend to have the States reconstructed until after the Presidential election in 1868. The Southern States are to be kept out of the Union till after that period in order to insure the Radical triumph.

The object of the Radical leaders is to perpetuate the power of their party. This they think they can do by negro suffrage, and by that alone. But they were afraid to put that plank in their platform at present. It will be inserted two years hence. When STEWART proposed universal suffrage and universal amnesty, the leaders of the Radical party expressed their willingness to adopt it. They were willing to forego the pleasure of hanging rebels and excluding Southern members, if this could be accomplished.

I have thus, my dear Sir, given you my views in reference to the Constitutional Amendment. Let me conclude by assuring you that as feeble as South Carolina may be, and as "powerless" as you say she is "to protect herself," she is, nevertheless, able to maintain, amidst all her oppressions, her honor unsullied, and will never, voluntarily, accept her own degradation.

I am, with great pleasure, yours, &c.,

B. F. PERRY.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* states that the trade of that city during the present season has scarcely been equal to that of a year ago. The crops of the present year have been probably in excess of those of the last; but the surplus of previous years was added to the latter, and, being precipitated upon the market, produced an unexpected degree of activity. This year the cotton crop can hardly be rated at more than three-fifths of an average yield, and much of it, thus far, is of inferior quality. Wheat has been an utter failure. The crop of corn is short, but the yield may turn out better than has been anticipated. The crop which approaches nearest to the former average is tobacco. Almost every farmer, possessing any knowledge of its management, has had more or less of it in cultivation. A considerable proportion will be of excellent quality, and full prices may be expected whenever it is brought to market—which will not be until the late Winter and Spring months.

The Titusville *Herald* relates the following singular freaks of oil wells: Archer well No. 1, Tarr Farm, was struck October 5, 1865, and about a year pumped, on an average, from forty to fifty barrels per day. On the 27th ultimo it concluded that it had jogged on in the even tenor of its way about long enough; that the sucker rods, walking beams, &c., had become about as much of a bore as the drilling tools were in its earlier days, and so began, October 27, to do business on its own account, flowing a hundred barrels per day. Parker well No. 2, same farm, for the last six months has been doing about fifteen barrels per day, but lately run down to five barrels, and on the 27th of October the owners concluded to abandon the concern, and while drawing the sucker rods it commenced flowing, and keeps it up to the figure of eighty barrels a day.

Mrs. MARY CAHILL, wife of THOMAS CAHILL, of Cleveland, Ohio, attempted to kill both her husband and herself on Sunday night. She had given signs of insanity for several months, but had shown no violent symptoms. On Sunday her husband, on returning from church, seated himself in a chair, and was talking to her, when she went behind him and put her left arm around his neck, as she often did; at the same moment she quickly drew a razor, which she had concealed in her right hand, across his throat, and then commenced hacking away at her own. Mr. CAHILL succeeded in wresting the razor from her, and, neighbors coming in, she was secured. The wounds of both, though very severe, are not necessarily fatal.

A child, which was kidnapped in England two years ago, at the instance of a relative, who was to receive considerable property in case of its death, has just been discovered in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was first taken to Switzerland by a servant, during the temporary absence of its mother, and thence removed to the servant's home. Here, by reason of the advertisements, suspicion was directed toward him, and he fled to America, but detectives followed him, and at last discovered the child.

An application was recently made to the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by a gentleman from the interior of the State, for half an acre of ground for school purposes. The terms were promptly given, and were accepted in the following form: "Whe the directors of this districk are willing to except your ofuier for said peace of land for scholhouse site Directors." This was considered a sufficient guarantee that a school-house was needed in that vicinity.

The Newburyport *Herald* tells a story of a newly married couple who attended a launch in that city. A staging gave way and let the gentleman into the water. Before he was rescued his wig came off and floated away. When he was pulled out, bald and drenched, his wife refused to recognize him, and besought the crowd that they would save her husband, pointing frantically to a bunch of hair drifting down the tide.

The Knoxville *Commercial* of Sunday states that, during the week two negroes were put on trial for horse stealing. They were found guilty, and were sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Their counsel applied for a new trial. Judge HALL granted it. Attorney-General THORNBURG remarked that he would not take the trouble to again go over the evidence, and at once discharged the negroes.

A street inspector in St. Louis, whose attention was attracted by smoke arising from a sewer, entered it and discovered an apartment which had been constructed there, and which contained various articles of furniture and some clothes. It was evidently the hidden and odoriferous retreat of some lawless characters.

New gold and silver discoveries are being made in Colorado, and old mines reopened and worked in a manner that must shortly be productive of good results for that Territory. The Denver *News* says that there is quite an excitement over recent discoveries in James Creek Mining District, situated in Boulder County.

Maggie Hunter, a two-year old and a *Lexington* filly, has been sold by its Nashville owner to Capt. THOMAS MOORE, of Kentucky, for the round sum of $10,000. It is stated that this filly has made the fastest time for one mile ever made in America by two-year olds, averaging ages from January.

On the 25th of October, Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphed to Gov. THROCKMORTON that he had authority to put the whole of our cavalry force in Texas to the frontier as rapidly as possible, and that he would also concentrate a full regiment at Austin for the Northern frontier.

A Memphis dispatch of the 1st inst. states that, for a wonder, in the history of juries in that city, a colored man has been acquitted, and two white thieves, one a candidate for Alderman, sentenced to the Penitentiary.

OUR DISABLED VETERANS.

An Asylum to be Erected at Point Lookout—Funds Wanted—Enthusiastic Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches of Mr. Greeley, Gen. Robert Anderson, Gov. Hamilton, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Gen. O. O. Howard, W. A. Darling and Others.

In pursuance of a call issued by Mr. PETER COOPER, A. A. LOW, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, HENRY J. RAYMOND and other prominent gentlemen, a public meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening to devise means for the raising of a sum of money sufficient to purchase the Point Lookout property, in Maryland, on which is to be erected an asylum for volunteer soldiers disabled in the late war. The buildings now on the land belong to the United States Government, and Congress, at its last session, provided that these buildings shall become the property of the Asylum so soon as a title to the satisfaction of the Board of Managers shall be made to the Asylum of at least three hundred acres of land, including that on which the property of the United States is now built and maintained.

The large hall of the Institute, last evening, was quite full, a considerable proportion of the audience being ladies. Dodworth's Band was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings by executing a number of martial airs.

Among the distinguished persons on the platform were Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, whose appearance was greeted with loud cheers; Judge DAVIS, Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas; HIRAM WALBRIDGE, STEWART L. WOODFORD and Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

Gen. ANDERSON said that in the unexpected absence of Gov. FENTON, he had been requested to call the meeting to order and to nominate as Chairman Mr. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY, on taking the chair, said: Gov. FENTON had promised to be present, and they still expected him. There were, he said, in the hall a number of orphan children of soldiers killed in the late war, who would now give the audience a song.

About a dozen little fellows in Zouave dress, ranging from six years of age to twelve, armed with muskets and preceded by a color bearer with the national standard, then marched to the front of the platform, and sang with good effect, "The Battle Cry of Freedom," after which they went through the manual of arms and marched off.

Mr. GREELEY then spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. GREELEY.

I believe you all understand, ladies and gentlemen, that these are the sons of our dead soldiers—the orphan children adopted by the Republic. They are here to-night to indicate in some sense a part of the work which now devolves upon the American people. A great war must always leave scars on the body politic. Happy those nations where the scars are remembrances of glory and not of misfortune and distress. [Applause.] It is a very common reproach that republics are ungrateful, and probably it is too commonly the case that the prosperous and happy people forget those through whose services, and perils, and sacrifices, their deliverance from distress and disaster was achieved. I think, however, this may be fairly said for the American people—not merely with reference to the present, but with reference to their entire past, beginning with the Revolution, that what they have done for the soldiers, the survivors of this great conflict, and the families of those who did not survive, have never been equaled by the generosity or justice I will say, of any other people on the face of the earth. The last of our Revolutionary soldiers, the very last man on the pension roll, has not yet, I believe, passed away, although more than eighty years have passed since the struggle was over, and he still receives, and will to his dying day, an ungrudged and bounteous pension from the remembrances of a grateful people. So, then I think, that in this great war, which so thoroughly taxed the resources and the credit of the people, that our soldiers were as well treated, and are still as well treated, as the soldiers of any other nation, and that does not prove that they are well enough treated. But as to the survivors who have returned whole and hearty from this great struggle, I rather envy than pity them. Who would not like to have it to say through all future years, "I was among those who stood between the Union and destruction, and battled till the dangers were over." [Cheers.] Better than any estate, better than any renown derived from ancestors, better than any title of nobility, is the simple record of honorable discharge at the close of our great war from the armies of the Union. That will be prized and treasured by children and grandchildren through generations to come. Neither do I pity, I rather envy, the gloriously happy dead who have had the felicity and honor to lay down their lives for the preservation of the Republic. What though reproach was heaped, perhaps by undiscriminating and undiscerning pens, on those who survived and escaped on disastrous fields, they—at least the dead—are secure; their certificate of having done their whole duty is written too plain to be even questioned or disputed. I say, then, happy those who have this great honor—to have died that the nation might live. But there is a third class, and a numerous one, who neither having escaped and lived to be honorably discharged at the close of the war and to return in strength and health and vigor to their homes and families, nor yet to have yielded up their lives to their country, which to-day treasures and sacredly preserves their dust; neither one class nor the other is that large body of our fellow-citizens which still lives, maimed, crippled, disabled, perhaps still suffering from wounds and disfigurements which they received fighting for their country; for this still large, though unhappily daily diminishing class, for this large class to whom neither the release from pain which death gives, nor the release from duty which peace brings, neither of these have been their recompense, but who still suffer and bear about them the honorable but painful record of their glorious services; for this large class it is still necessary that a grateful people should make generous provision. Not like the dead, past all pain and care and anxiety; not like the healthful and strong and whole, able to take care of themselves, this large, this noble class of men demand of us that watchful and provident care which their improvident generosity, perhaps their unselfish devotion has compelled them to solicit at our hands. There are many thousands of them being taken care of one way or another, but still a large class who are to-day sufferers, and even in want, because of what they did and dared in the cause of the country. Now, then, for this class—for a large number of it, at all events—we are trying to found an asylum equal to the Invalides of France or the Greenwich Hospital of England—a great national asylum, where many men, and ultimately all, as they become fewer and our means become larger, of the soldiers of the Union, disabled in her service and unfitted to earn a living for themselves, may seek and claim a happy home for the remainder of their days. [Applause.] The location selected is on the banks of that Potomac which was the witness of so many of the struggles of our great contest, and whose waters were so often discolored by the blood of fallen patriots; beside that river which too long has been held as a line of demarkation between contending sections of this Union, but which we trust is evermore to unite a country which shall know no distinction or no opposition—[loud cheering]—on the borders of this great river, so genially provided with climate, and having so many advantages for obtaining cheap subsistence, near the capital of the nation, within easy access of it, a tract has been found which was a hospital during the war, and where a very large and to us very important collection of buildings stand, which were required by the exigencies of the public service, and being no longer required are now to be given by the nation to these purposes, to the purpose of a great national asylum for her patriot sons disabled in the war. [Cheers.] The land is to be bought, but is bargained for; we have to pay for that; it did not belong to the Government, and if the means are only raised to pay that we shall have at a very moderate—a very trifling cost compared with its value—a foundation there worth more than five times its cost, having a locality where by means of fish, oysters and other edibles easily obtained, almost the most disabled soldier may do something, if he choses, toward reducing the cost of that establishment. It is believed to be the best place in the Union for the purpose, the one easiest of access from all parts, and where life may be happiest for our soldiers and at a very moderate cost. That property we have determined to buy. Congress has passed an act chartering the Association, and naming its first directors or managers, which are to be perpetuated hereafter. Some of the first men in the country—men of character as soldiers, and of wealth as brokers and otherwise, have consented to be trustees; that property we have determined to secure, but the time is short in which we have to do it, and having secured it we feel very sure that we shall be able soon, by the help of these buildings—which having cost many thousands of dollars, are no longer valuable to the Government, and are freely given for that purpose, we have confidence that we shall soon be able to present an asylum where a thousand, and ultimately many thousands of disabled soldiers of our Union will find rest and peace, and such a comfortable assured subsistence and such happiness as a contemplation of a rescued and grateful country will be able, under those circumstances, to afford them. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF GOV. HAMILTON.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, was next introduced, and received with much applause. He said: The object of this meeting having been fully explained by your Chairman, I am relieved of the necessity of entering into details regarding our plans. There are some subjects which are so just and so noble that no words are necessary to recommend them to a generous people. This is one of those subjects. If there was anything done by the American people during the war which deserves to be recorded upon the same page which tells of the valor and bravery of our soldiers, it was the generous sacrifices made by our people for those soldiers—their noble contributions in money to their support, and their care and sympathy for the sick and wounded—was something noble and grand. But there is much still required of us. The sick, maimed and disabled rendered so during the war are about us on every side, and they must be cared for. The Government as a government has contributed nobly to their comfort, as well as directly to this enterprise, and I trust will do much more. The day will come when statesmen will rival each other in their efforts to provide for the brave soldiers who saved us this country. New-York has been called upon often during the past few years and has responded in the most liberal manner. All of you have given of your means to the country and to the soldiers. But many of you are wealthy and others were prospered during the war and by the war. Had that war cost you the half of your fortunes you would not have lost so much as the man who lost a limb or an eye in defence of his country. These wounded and maimed are in your midst: you see them daily as you pass through the streets. It is for these we now appeal to you. They must be provided for during their lives, and their valor must be cherished by the nation. This institution is to last for many years, and will stand as a monument to the honor and glory of a country saved to liberty. This asylum for our noble heroes is a necessity of the hour, and I feel that it only needs to be known to meet a generous response from the country at large. But I also feel that if the success of the enterprise depended upon the City of New-York alone, it would be successful. The liberality and patriotism of this City are so well known, that this enterprise is sure to meet with your hearty support. The speaker concluded by appealing to the audience for a substantial support for the Soldiers' Asylum.

ADDRESS OF LIEUT.-GOV. WOODFORD.

The Lieutenant-Governor elect was then introduced by Mr. GREELEY. He said he supposed there were no intelligent persons that had not thought of what they owed to the soldiers of the war. All the wealth of this metropolis was saved by their valor. In giving to them they were not performing an act of charity, but simply discharging an honest debt. The highest honor of the conflict belonged to the common soldier, who left his home, his wife and little ones to carry a musket in the ranks.

The speaker then referred in eloquent terms to the wants of the disabled heroes, and said that being quite worn out by the political campaign through which he had passed, he would merely say that as you honor the soldier, as you love the flag, see to it that the loyal North does its duty by the disabled heroes, and see that for the rest of their lives they are kept in comfort and have their wants supplied.

The short address of Mr. WOODFORD was received with the warmest applause.

Mr. GREELEY called upon the collectors who had been selected to pass among the audience and receive such contributions as the friends of the enterprise chose to give. He read, also, the section of the Act of Congress incorporating the Asylum, which donates to the institution certain military fines imposed by sentence of Courts-martial. He said that all money received for the benefit of the Asylum would be expended only by authority from the Managers of the institution; and to show that they were responsible persons he read the following joint resolution of Congress which appoints them.

JOINT RESOLUTION APPOINTING MANAGERS FOR THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, appointed managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of the act approved March 21, 1866: RICHARD J. OGLESBY, of Illinois; BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and FREDERICK SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, of Ohio; JAY COOKE, of Pennsylvania, and P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS, of Missouri, of the second class, to serve four years; and JOHN H. MARTINDALE, of New-York; HORATIO G. STEBBINS, of California, and GEO. H. WALKER, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

SPEECH OF GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

The Chairman then introduced Major-Gen. HOWARD, saying that he was one of the maimed but not disabled soldiers of the war. Gen. HOWARD was received with a very flattering welcome. He said that he was present by accident, and that he was suffering from so severe a cold that he could not speak at any length. I have always felt a great interest in soldiers, and have always striven to secure the greatest good to them. I was in the army before the war, during the war, and since the war, and I tell you it makes me feel sad to see the poor crippled soldiers passing in the streets soliciting charity from the people whose homes they have saved. I saw one poor fellow in the cars to-night as I was coming over from Boston going from car to car and soliciting contributions. He received a considerable sum, but I could not but feel that the nation's gratitude should assume a more direct form. It does not take much to interest the people of New-York in whatever pertains to our soldiers of the late war; but if you were to go to Washington, and see 500 or 600 daily besieging the offices of the heads of departments, and claiming their just dues, your sympathy would be intensified. The Government is doing much for them; but, under our present circumstances, we cannot do all we should. I appeal to you, my friends, for aid in behalf of this, the noblest institution of our time. You must take these maimed heroes to your heart, and for the remainder of their days shield them from want and suffering. I trust that this audience, which manifests so hearty an interest in the matter, will to-night inaugurate the movement in such a substantial manner as will secure its success.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. WALBRIDGE said that it would have been premature to give subscriptions to an object of this kind until the war had terminated. It had terminated, so far as the conflict of armies was concerned, at Appomattox Court-House, but the real termination was only on the 6th of November, when the people declared that the war was indeed ended. He thanked God that it was so.

Mr. OLAND BOURNE, who was collecting subscriptions among the audience, here announced that the attentions of the audience were so much attracted by the speaker that they were thereby prevented from making their contributions.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, thereupon, concluded his speech.

ADDRESS OF MR. DARLING.

Mr. WM. A. DARLING was the next speaker. He referred to the objects of the Asylum, and said that he was sure that on this occasion New-York would bear out its well-known reputation for liberality. He reminded them that one-half the value of a gift depended on its being made promptly.

Mr. GREELEY here announced that subscriptions might be sent to the house of JAY COOKE & Co.

SPEECH OF JUDGE EATON.

Judge EATON, of Louisiana, was the next speaker. He said he probably owed more to the devotion and bravery of the men whose welfare we are considering to-night than any other individual in that hall. He said he was in New-Orleans previous to its capture by our forces. Three days before that Viking of the sea, Admiral FARRAGUT, steamed up the river with his fleet, I was dragged through the street with a rope around my neck, in the expectation every moment that one end of it would be hoisted over the limb of a tree and myself left dangling in the air. Our soldiers came and my future safety, and that of thousands of others, was secured. I wish to call your attention more particularly to the claims of the disabled sailors. Able lips have pleaded the cause of the soldier, let me, while concurring with all that has been said, say a word for that other class for whose welfare we are equally interested, the sailors of the late war. The speaker consumed about ten minutes, making an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Asylum.

The meeting, after listening to another song from the orphan soldiers, separated.

The Evangelical Meetings—The Evangelical Knowledge Society—American Church Missionary Society—The Education of Young Men for the Ministry.

The Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge met under the auspices of the Clerical Association, at the Church of the Ascension, yesterday, Right Rev. Bishop LEE, of Delaware, in the chair. Rev. Dr. S. MILLER, Secretary, read the annual report, which set forth that the new works published by the Society amounted to 2,497 pages. The Treasurer's report announced that the receipts for the past year amounted to $40,998 32, and the expenditures to $39,596 31, leaving a balance of $1,402 01.

The following officers and Executive Committee were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., D. C. L. *Vice-Presidents*—Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D.; Rt. Rev. John Payne, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, D. D.; Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, D. D.; Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Thos. H. Vail, D. D.

Executive Committee—Rev. S. Cooke, D. D.; Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D.; Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D.; Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D.; Rev. J. A. Paddock, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.; Messrs. S. Cambreling, S. Brown, George D. Morgan, S. B. Caldwell, Pierrepont Morgan, T. G. Foster, J. H. Earle.

The subject of establishing a Repository at Chicago was discussed at some length, and was ultimately referred to the Executive Committee.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society met by adjournment in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, JAY COOKE, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following resolutions, introduced by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH yesterday, were called up for further consideration and were adopted:

Resolved, That this Society, deeply sensible of the importance of the promotion of the educational interests of the Church, with special reference to preparation for the holy ministry, in order to the successful prosecution of its missionary work, deems it expedient that a Board of Education be established.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Evangelical Education Committee, already existing, with power, in connection with them, to organize a General Educational Society.

The President appointed the following Committee: Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rev. S. A. BRONSON, Rev. Dr. SPARROW, Judge CONYNGHAM, MARTIN L. BRADFORD, Esq.

THE EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Evangelical Knowledge Society was held in the Church of the Ascension last evening, Right Rev. Bishop LEE, of Delaware, presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension.

The Right Reverend Bishop presiding stated the object of the meeting, and regretted the absence of Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, President of the Society, who was detained by pressing diocesan duties, but he had sent his God speed to the people and to the Society in the early part of the day.

An abstract of the annual report was read by the Secretary.

Rev. Dr. PRATT, Financial Secretary of the Society, being called upon, said that the gatherings which had been seen in that house for two days were interesting, as an earnest of the spirit with which the ritualism, or formalism, or Puseyism, or by whatever name it may be called, was opposed. It was sad to see this formalism making progress, but he felt cheered with the words he had heard and the things he had seen, and had been encouraged in the work in which they were banded together. He spoke of the importance of the people in the churches understanding the objects and mode of operation of the Evangelical Knowledge Society. He had visited the churches in seven different dioceses, and he found that wherever the people understood it they came up to its aid generously and in a truly Christian spirit. He had visited a church in Pittsburgh from which he was assured he had collected every dollar in the house at the time, and some of the people said that if they had understood the nature of the Society before they went to the meeting, they would have taken more money with them. The missionaries had large fields to cover, and it was impossible for them to visit and speak with the thousands of persons who would be disposed to receive and hear them. They must, therefore, supply these missionaries with the means of disseminating the truth. They must have books and tracts which they can leave with the people in their houses to read when they cannot communicate with the missionary. He had found ritualists in a village not twenty miles from New-York circulating tracts on "Baptismal Regeneration," hence the importance of extending their usefulness in proportion to the strength of their belief against the errors of Ritualism, and in behalf of the lofty but simple truths of the Holy Gospel, by which men might be drawn to the Saviour, and the name of Jesus rendered precious to hearts once estranged from home.

Bishop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, said he had been saying to a young friend, on his way to the meeting, that it was singular that they of the church who had been provided with a prayer book so simple in its reflection of Scripture doctrine, had to come there and hold meetings against errors which were practiced in their church. But so it was, and so it had ever been in this world of sin, and it would continue to be that they must work for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom and the bringing into the fold of Christ of such as shall be saved. One of the works issued by the Evangelical Knowledge Society was on the nature of the office of the Episcopacy, which contained views both comprehensive and truthful. He thought the system which set itself up as the exclusive medium of salvation, keeping outside all who are entitled to the covenanted mercies God, yet do not chose to apply for them through the extreme doctrines of the Ritualists. He characterized that as a narrow and shallow scheme which proposed to claim all authority to itself, while it narrowed down the privilege of God's mercy and salvation through Jesus Christ to the few who might go that way. He then alluded to several of the articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church setting forth that they have not the foundations of exclusiveism, but to the contrary they taught them to open their arms for all who came in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The late Archbishop SUMNER had said to some of his ministers that they led the people to regard the Church as a sort of a female deity. They talked of "she" and "her" when they spoke of the Church. The speaker then described the innovations by which ritualism was seeking to transform the simple Episcopal service into a hateful, evil thing. The outward signs which this errorism rendered necessary took the mind away from Christ. In presence of these circumstances it was important that the works of the Evangelical Knowledge Society should be sent among the people who are being misled. He said that vestries and congregations should be careful to inform themselves as to whether earnest men were earnest in the doing of good or the doing of evil. Parochial libraries should have the publications of this Society on their shelves that they might find their way into the families of the laity. In describing the processions of the able-bodied ministers, bowing and scraping before an altar, and aping the worn-out, effete institutions of the nonsensical past, the speaker was graphic and eloquent. He charged the younger ministers present to stand firm in this movement; to fear not to stand by the party; not to be "no party" men, for "no party" people were sure to belong to the wrong party; and if they did not take a firm stand they would fall into contempt, and be regarded as broken and useless by both sides. He hoped they would stand by that Society, and enable the Protestant Episcopal Church in America to continue to have a lofty place in the hearts of the people, promoting the Glory of God in the salvation of immortal souls.

Bishop JOHNS, of Western Virginia, was the next speaker. He referred to the struggles that the Society had encountered since its inception, nineteen years ago. At times they had trembled for its welfare, and he in his humble sphere had undertaken its defence often, and to-day they found that it had become an institution of the Church. His interest in the work of the Society was because of his love of the truth—the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. Whatever he would do in the performance of duty as a Minister of Christ in leading sinners to the Master, he would simply ask them to come to Jesus Christ. If he wanted to break the stubborn heart of a poor fallen sinner, he would take him to Christ. None of the puerilities of modern innovation were necessary to promote the simple truth of Jesus and plan His of salvation—"Come unto me." They had heard that the Society needed help, and he appealed to them to come up to its aid in the name of Jesus Christ. Out of their abundance he invited them to give freely. After the collection Bishop LEE dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

The meetings for to-day will be held as follows:

10:30 o'clock A. M.—Meeting for prayer in the Church of Ascension.

12 o'clock M.—Clerical Association Breakfast, at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

7:30 o'clock P. M.—Public meeting under the auspices of the Clerical Association, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and East Forty-second-street.

Addresses will be delivered by Bishops LEE, of Delaware, JOHNS, of Western Virginia, and PAYNE, of Africa.

The Keble Memorial.

It has been decided by the Committee having charge of the KEBLE memorial fund that it would be inexpedient to attempt to raise any special memorial to Mr. KEBLE in this country, and they have therefore determined to join with the English Committee and to remit any funds collected to them. It appears that the Committee in England have decided to erect and endow a memorial college in or near Oxford, for which £50,000 sterling will be required. About £27,000 has already been collected, Earl BEAUCHAMP, Chairman of the Committee, having alone subscribed about £5,000. If sufficient funds are raised in this country it is probable that some portion of the memorial college will be specially designated as having been erected with the funds received from this country. It has been suggested by Earl BEAUCHAMP that the college library might be erected with the funds received from America. The Treasurer of the Committee here is Rev. Dr. DIX, who will remit all funds received to the Treasurer of the English Committee.

St. Andrew's Society.

At a preliminary meeting of the St. Andrew's Society held at Delmonico's, corner Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, last evening, the following list of officers was elected for the ensuing year:

President—William Wood. *First Vice-President*—Wm. Paton. *Second Vice-President*—Jas. Fraser. *Managers*—Alex. P. Irvin, John S. Kennedy, James Moir, John Sloane, John Roberton, Jas. Dennistoun Wood. *Treasurer*—James M. Morrison. *Secretary*—James Callender. *Assistant Secretary*—Alexander Rhind. *Physician*—Dr. Robert K. Colville. *Chaplains*—Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, Rev. James K. Campbell. *Honorary Members*—Sir James Anderson, commander of steamship *Great Western*; Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Hamilton, C. W.; Robert Muir, Esq., President of Saint Andrew's Society, Charleston, S. C.

A SUPPOSED MURDERER DISCHARGED.—Coroner GAMBLE concluded the inquest on the body of CATHARINE TOWERS, yesterday morning. It will be remembered that this woman was supposed to have been murdered by her husband, JAMES TOWERS, who was arrested on suspicion. A *post mortem* examination by Deputy Coroner SHAW revealed the fact that death had been the result of excessive and long continued intemperance, and oral testimony to the effect that deceased had been of intemperate habits was introduced. A verdict in accordance was rendered by the jury, and the prisoner was discharged from custody by the Coroner.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KNIFE AND THE BLUDGEON.—About a fortnight ago a young man named BENJAMIN WELLS was arrested by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct on a charge of severely stabbing in the shoulder with a cheese-knife a cartman named MICHAEL MILES. The prisoner was held to answer the charge at the time, and the case was called up yesterday before Justice DAILEY. The testimony of MILES was taken, but he could not state who stabbed him. All he seemed to know about the matter was that he had been drinking and quarreled with the prisoner at the time he was wounded. In the absence of other testimony, the Justice further adjourned the case until the 10th inst. The affray took place in a grocery store in South Seventh-street, E. D. THOMAS McMAHON, a conductor on the Grand-street (E. D.) Railroad, was also arraigned before the same Justice on a charge of violently assaulting a man named EDWARD MILDEY with a whip-handle, on the 2d inst. It appeared in evidence that the complainant was intoxicated at the time of the assault; that he insisted in riding free in the defendant's car, and attempted to assault him when ejected. The defendant struck him on the head with the whip-handle in self-defence. The Justice fined McMAHON $5, and required him to give bonds to keep the peace.

LAUNCH OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.—This monster steamship, of 5,000 tons burden, was launched successfully from the yard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The *Great Republic* is probably the most substantial and strongest wooden steamship afloat. She is intended to run between San Francisco and China. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, (extreme,) 380 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches, Custom-house measurement. 5,000 tons. Her engine is being constructed at the Novelty Works. It is an upright beam, with a cylinder 105 inches in diameter, 12 feet stroke of piston, and paddle-wheels 40 feet in diameter. The keel of this ship was laid in December last, and it is expected that on the 1st of February next she will be ready for sea. The only accident at the launch is the reported loss of two anchors by the cables breaking when heaving the ship to in the river.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The United States Circuit Court was organized yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, and the following-named gentlemen were named as Grand Jurors: E. W. Bergen, Foreman, Wm. Draper, E. Thornton, D. D. Bonnell, Edmund Driggs, John L. Spader, E. A. Hendrickson, G. Wyckoff, Benj. Flint, John Harris, H. Newton, H. Stryker, I. R. Bennett, T. Whittaker, J. E. Page, Jas. Fullen, D. F. Haight, John McDermott, Jas. Fisk, T. T. Buckley, A. D. Porter, J. Smith, J. Armfield and W. W. Henshaw. The case of WILLIAM McDERMOTT, JOHN MAXON, WM. MARSDEN and WM. MAXON, formerly masters in the Navy-yard, charged with malfeasance in office, was called on and adjourned until the 20th instant, in consequence of the absence of counsel for defence. The case of Capt. BRAINE, of the Confederate Navy, charged with seizing the steamer *Chesapeake* and killing a man on board was adjourned until the 20th inst.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES OF THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A meeting of the Juvenile Temperance Societies attached to this church was held last evening, in State-street, near Hoyt-street. There was a tolerably large attendance, and addresses were delivered by Mr. E. H. UNIAC, of Boston, Mass., Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, of the Carlton-avenue Methodist Church, of this city, and others. W. W. HICKS, the pastor of the congregation presided. The proceedings passed off in a very satisfactory manner. Several songs were sung, including "The Invocation," "The Broken Pledge," "Stay Brother, Stay," "The Pledge," "Jubilee of Temperance," "Work, Work, Work," "Victory at Last," &c.

THE EXCISE LAW AT GREENPOINT.—Officer WILLIAMS, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, yesterday morning arrested a boy named ALEXANDER WILSON, in the employ of an alleged unlicensed liquor-dealer named EDWARD HERBERT, doing business in Franklin-street, near Green, on the charge of selling liquor in violation of the third section of the Excise Law. The boy was taken before Justice DAILEY, who admitted him to bail. His examination is set down for the 14th inst.

A CONFLAGRATION PREVENTED AND A MAN BADLY BURNED.—A man named JOHN CANT, employed in the Eagle Iron Works, Morton-street, E. D., was badly burned about the hands and arms on Wednesday evening, while subduing a fire in the Works caused by the boiling over of a pot of varnish. He saved his employer's property, but sustained severe injuries himself.

GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN B. GOUGH delivered a lecture at the Academy of Music last evening, on the subject of "Curiosity," in which he spoke in commendable terms of the result of the State election, and was greatly applauded. A large audience was present. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Bethel Mission Sabbath-school.

ACCIDENT.—WM. WALSH, aged 19 years, employed in Messrs. SMITH & JEWELL's flour mill, in Hamilton-avenue, had the fingers of his left hand cut off yesterday, while oiling the machinery. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, by Officer BRANAGAN, of the Forty-third Police Precinct.

THE FENIANS.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Fenians was held at No. 369 Fulton-street last evening, but as private business was to be attended to, no one, unless a member, was admitted. Considerable money was collected for the cause.

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—A special meeting of the Carpenters and Joiners was held at Granada Hall, in Myrtle-avenue, last evening, in relation to wages. The proceedings were secret.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. OATS; sales 50,000 bushels at 67c. for Ohio and 70c. for State. CORN dull. BARLEY—Sales 26,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 26. PASSED FULTONVILLE—10 loads Corn, 9 loads Wheat, 8 loads Flour, 7 loads Barley, 3 loads rye, 2 loads Oats. SHIPPED BY TOWS—86,000 bushels Barley, 47,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats, 164 tons Feed.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR easier; No. 1 Spring $11 75@$12 25. WHEAT dull and nominally lower. CORN lower. Sales 20,000 bushels at about $1 14 for No. 1. OATS lower; offered at 60c. for No. 2 Chicago, without sale. BARLEY—Canada quiet at $1 12. RYE and PEAS quiet. PORK $28@$29. LARD 15½c.@16c. WHISKEY nominal at $2 38 retail. CANAL FREIGHTS dull to New-York; Wheat 18c., Corn 14½c.@15c., Oats 10c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,608; Wheat, 191,508; Corn, 221,391; Oats, 93,432; Barley, 98,107; Rye, 37,737. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,037 bbls.; Wheat, 77,180; Corn, 63,390; Oats, 42,646. SHIPMENTS from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending Nov. 3, were for Buffalo—Flour, 29,377 bbls.; Wheat, 613,191 bushels; Corn, 613,354; Oats, 197,246; Barley, 89,258; Rye, 139,891. For Oswego—Wheat, 291,251; Corn, 16,100. For Port Colborne—Wheat, 17,900; Corn, 16,500.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

WHEAT very dull; Red, $3 20@$3 25. CORN quiet; sales new, $1 05@$1 10. FLOUR steady. GROCERIES firm. COFFEE active. WHISKY dull; bonded Western, $2 39@$2 40. SEEDS firm; new Clover, $9@$9 25. OATS firm; sales 66c.@68c. PROVISIONS inactive. LARD and PORK heavy.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@15c. WHEAT closed nominal at a decline of 9c.@10c.; sales at $2 10@$2 12 for No. 1, and $1 88¼@$2 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 3c.; sales at 44½c. for No. 1, and 43c.@44c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork declined 25c.; sales at $24 50@$25; Hogs moderately active at the decline of 25c.@50c.; sales at $6 75@$7 62½ for common to good. FREIGHTS weak and declined ½c. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,500 bbls Flour, 6,700 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Markets generally are panicky to-day. FLOUR and WHEAT much easier. WHISKY in fair demand at $2 34, in bond. PROVISIONS unsettled; no accurate quotations possible. LARD 13½c. MESS PORK $31; new not wanted—too warm. Gold 45½.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—[illegible] 15 for No. 1, and $1 97 for No 2. CORN and OATS nominally lower. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,700 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 8.

COTTON dull and declining; sales 500 bales low Middling at 35c.@36c.; receipts 4,900 bales. STERLING nominal at 60c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,700 bbls. at $12 50 for No. 1 Spring; $14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,200 bushels Canada Club at $2 60; 500 do. at $2 55, and 2,000 No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 24. BARLEY steady; sales 37,000 bushels in store at 95c. in bond, and 90,000 do. at 99½c. in bond. RYE quiet; held at $1 25 for Canada, sales 4,600 bushels on private terms. PEAS held at $1 35 in bond. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—To New-York: Flour, 60c.; Wheat, 14c.; Corn and Barley, 12c.; Rye, 13c. To Albany: Wheat, 12c.; Corn and Barley, 10c.; Rye, 11c. LAKE IMPORTS—34,000 bushels Wheat; 95,000 bushels Barley; 77,000 bushels Rye; 64,000 bushels peas. CANAL EXPORTS—3,143 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Barley; 23,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR—Buyers scarce; prices unchanged. WHEAT lower and unsettled; Spring $2 10@$2 25; Prime Fall $2 65@$2 75; Choice $2 80@$2 85. CORN firmer; 70c. for new. OATS firmer at 48c.@53c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firmer at $2 33.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Winter 5c. and Spring 1c. lower; new White Michigan $2 97; Amber $2 80@$2 85; for No. 1 Spring $2 29. CORN 3c. lower; $1@$1 03 for No. 1 mixed. OATS 3c. lower; at 50c. LAKE FREIGHTS firm; 9c. Corn to Buffalo.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Crude TURPENTINE declined; Soft $5 25. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 74c. RESIN and TAR unchanged. COTTON—36c. for middling.

Cotton Markets.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

COTTON weak; sales 290 bales strict Middling at 35½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Sales of the week 2,050 bales. Receipts, 7,815 bales. Exports, 5,526 bales. Stock, 14,390 bales. Sales to-day, 3,000 bales Middling at 35½c. Market less firm.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

COTTON declined ½c.; sales 300 bales. Sales of the week, 3,500 bales. Exports, 3,800 bales. Receipts, 420 bales Sea Island and 4,234 bales Upland. Stock, 5,900.

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves." BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS, KALLISTON for the complexion; FLORIMEL, the finest perfume in the world, and COCOAINE, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

Next to the excitement about the election is the excitement about the Fall styles of KNOX'S Hats. The hatter has surpassed himself. Anything so graceful, so elegant, so becoming and so cheap, it has not entered into the mind of any other man to conceive. That is the reason why all the town is rushing to No. 212 Broadway, to secure one of KNOX'S Hats.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Paris	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Nov. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Borussia	Nov. 10	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR AMERICA.

City of New-York	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 3	Bremen	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 8	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Paris* close to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.; for the German States *via* Bremen per steamship *Deutschland*, and for Hamburg only per steamship *Borussia*, at the same hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 8—*In steamship Floride, from Havre*—M. Ravold, V. Ravold, Adele Ravold, C. Pfister, R. Thomas, wife and child, M. Grand, M. Ruth, T. Welton.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—D. A. Chaffraix, C. J. Heddon, J. M. del Canal, Jose Ferra, Mrs. Chinie, R. Salas, A. Dario, W. R. Fortier, J. Beyssdence, Mrs. J. Cummings and daughter, C. Postrilo, A. Franca, J. P. Franca.

In steamship Marmion, from New-Orleans—Adjt. J. S. Babcock, U. S. A., A. S. Walker, W. A. Brown, John Fay, A. Broick, S. Noon, W. Carr, E. Martin, Mme. Lefame, Gay Philbert.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Capt. F. K. Field, Henry Brown, Capt. C. B. Grant, F. D. Walker, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 40 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon sets.... 6 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 54 | Gov. Island. 9 43 | Hell Gate...11 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov.

Cleared.

Steamships Flambeau, Everson, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Lodona, Hovey, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Commander, Anderson, Wilmington, A. Leary; Yazoo, Anderson, Norfolk and City Point, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers Warrior, Keene, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia.

Barks Warren, (Br.,) Averill, Philadelphia, Thayer & Sargent; E. A. Barnard, (Br.,) Crowell, Sagua la Grand, J. E. Ward & Co.; Cores, (Br.,) Strickland, Queenstown and market, G. F. Bulley; Sunshine, Packer, Nassau, W. & A. Nelson; International, (Br.,) Stevens, Martinique via Nassau River, Fla., T. Southee; Astrea, (Norw.,) Dahl, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Shooting Star, (Br.,) Allen, Moncton, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Josephine, (Br.,) Forbes, Cork or Falmouth, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Hamburg, Johnson, Falmouth, Jam., Symes, Chase & Co.; Balloon, Clay, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Floride, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre Oct. 24, with mdse. and 499 passengers to George Mackenzie. Oct. 29, in a heavy gale from N. W., stove bulwarks and lost quarter-boat. Has had 24 deaths on the passage.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Nov. 5, via Fortress Monroe, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Has had a succession of very heavy N. E. gales.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Columbia, Slocum, Havana Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Nov. 4, 12:30 P. M., 35 miles north of Cape Florida, passed steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana. Experienced very heavy gales from N. N. E. the entire passage.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk 30 hours, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Corsica, (of Thomaston,) Havener, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Oct. 19, Richard Med'and, a seaman, of St. John's, N. F., fell from the foretopsail-yard, while reefing, overboard, and was drowned. Oct. 26, lat. 40 08, lon. 42 40, saw a quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of spars and rigging attached.

Bark Carl & George, (Brem.,) Aufmann, London 35 ds., with mdse. to Knopp & Hanamann. Oct. 21, lat. 40 19, lon. 42 46, saw the wreck of a vessel, waterlogged and abandoned, measured about 100 feet on deck; had a white monkey-rail.

Bark Mozart, (Brem.,) Baetjer, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 355 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had 9 deaths on the passage.

Bark Transit, Kellar, Genoa 67 ds., with marble and rags to J. W. Elwell. Has had a succession of heavy gales the entire passage. Oct. 31, in a heavy gale from N. E., shipped a sea, which stove forward house and water-casks.

Bark Woodside, (of Portland,) McCheevey, Nuevitas 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to order. Had heavy weather.

Brig Maggie, (Br.,) Vergus, St. Thomas 16 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. 5th inst., 10 miles S. E. of Absecom, saw the mastheads of a schooner, painted white, also the fore and main gaff.

Brig Eagle, (Br.,) Parker, Miragoane 19 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. C. McAndrews. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Covadonga, (of Turks Island,) Henry, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales most of the passage.

Brig E. A. Reed, (of Kingston, Jam.,) O'Donnell, Greytown, Nic., 38 ds., with hides, &c., to the Central Am. Transit Co. Left no vessels.

Brig G. W. Barter, Lee, Neuvitas 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Oct. 29, lat. 32 20, lon. 79 15, in a gale from N. E., lost deck-load of 74 chs. molasses and split sails. Oct. 30, in the Gulf, passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff. Nov. 7, off Barnegat, spoke bark Frances, from Genoa for New-York.

Brig Wild Flower, (of Walton, N. S.,) Sanford, East Harbor, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to G. F. Penniston & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 19, spoke bark Elba, hence for Matanzas, who supplied us with provisions.

Brig Elizabeth Kelly, (of White Haven,) Jones, Malaga 47 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Morgan, Para 23 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. 4th inst., Absecom bearing north 10 miles distant, passed the wreck of a schooner, with fore and main booms out of water, and painted white.

Brig F. H. Todd, (new,) McGuire, St. Stephen's, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Sophie, ——, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alice A. Randell, Lawrence, Savanna la Mar 29 ds., via Cape May 24 hours, with bamboo, &c., to order. Put into Cape May for a supply of provisions, and while there, in a heavy blow from N. W., lost two anchors and chains.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendenin, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wapella, Payson, Salt Cay, T. I., Oct. 26, via Delaware Breakwater 7th inst., with salt to Abraham Bell's Son.

Schr. J. H. Counce, Wilson, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Hesperus, ——, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Sam. Eddy, Lentz, Norfolk 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Charm, Chase, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Superior, Hatch, Rockland, with lime.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 8—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8—Arr. steamship Missouri and ship Edith, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The French steamship Floride, from Havre, has been sent to Gravesend Bay for observation and fumigation.

The ship James L. Bogart, from Liverpool, arrived on Wednesday, is consigned to James H. Falconer, not as before reported.

THE LATE GALE AT GRAND TURK, T. I.—The following are among the disasters to shipping at Salt Cay from the hurricane of Sept. 30: Five vessels are ashore, the schr. Sally J. Aiken, of Wilmington, Del., Muncy; brig A. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, Halpy; brig Sarah Flagg, of Christopher, Matthews; Rosalie, of Halifax, Maine; bark M. A. Lewis, of Yarmouth, N. S. The R. left East Harbor on Saturday, was out of the passage and was driven back. The Br. schr. Elizabeth was driven from the riding place at the Cay and destroyed on the east side of Salt Cay; one man only from a crew of seven was saved; Mr. Poloney, the owner, was fortunately on shore. The schr. Henry, of Yarmouth, N. S., was driven from the roadstead, and is stranded on Southern Creek at Salt Cay; the Captain, J. B. Arnold, only saved, much bruised. The sloop Amelia, driven from the riding place, with six men, belonging to these islands, is probably lost with all on board. The brig Howard, of Windsor, N. S., Saunier, a large vessel, was driven from the riding place, and has not since been seen.

Spoken, &c.

John Hastings—brig, with loss of foremast and rudder damaged, stndg. S., Oct. 26, lat. 31 11, lon. 76 11.

Mary—Br. brig, hence for Falmouth, Oct. 26, lat. 37, lon. 39 43.

Maryland—schr., from for Barbados, no date, lat. 34, lon. 75 13.

Porto P'atta—brig, from —— for Philadelphia, Nov. 1, off Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, Oct. 19, bark Edwin Hill, ldg. for New-York; brig Nellie Antrim, disch'g.; schr. Sinaloa and bark Woodside sld. 2 ds. previous for New-York.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Oct. 26, bark Caroline Lamont, brig Camilla, and schr. Emily Ann, all for New-York about Nov. 1.

At East Harbor, T. I., Oct. 19, brig Example for Boston in 5 days.

At Barbados, Oct. 14, schrs. Ozell, Cathcart, and John Rose, Howell for New-York soon.

At Savanna la Mar, Oct. 9, bark Sylph, from Nevassa to load for Baltimore.

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USUAL PRICE $50, NOW $40.

USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $36.

USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $32.

USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.

USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $24.

USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $20.

USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $16.

USUAL PRICE $18, NOW $14.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 631, Nov. 8, 1866.

32, 47, 40, 11, 60, 37, 49, 8, 43, 56, 23, 50, 30.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 632, Nov. 8, 1866.

56, 29, 49, 60, 51, 33, 73, 50, 27, 8, 72, 53, 48, 4, 23.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 531, Nov. 8, 1866.

45, 67, 69, 25, 15, 49, 26, 37, 75, 18, 68, 50, 48.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 532, Nov. 8, 1866.

62, 5, 31, 8, 18, 14, 39, 43, 7, 60, 36, 52, 49, 16, 69.

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